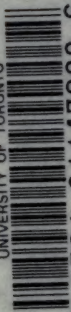


EASY LATIN PROSE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



3 1761 01147833 6

SPECIMEN

W. HORTON SPRAGGE, M.A.

1/6

1867
570670
EASY

John Hepler

DEPARTMENTAL
LIBRARY

EDWARD WOODS
100 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

LaL.Gr
S7667e.2

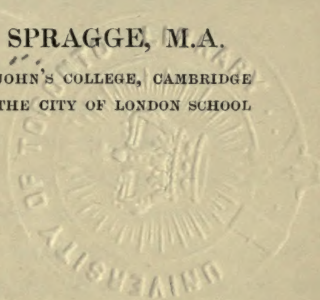
Cl. Sem.

EASY LATIN PROSE

BY

W. HORTON SPRAGGE, M.A.

LATE SCHOLAR OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE
ASSISTANT MASTER AT THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL



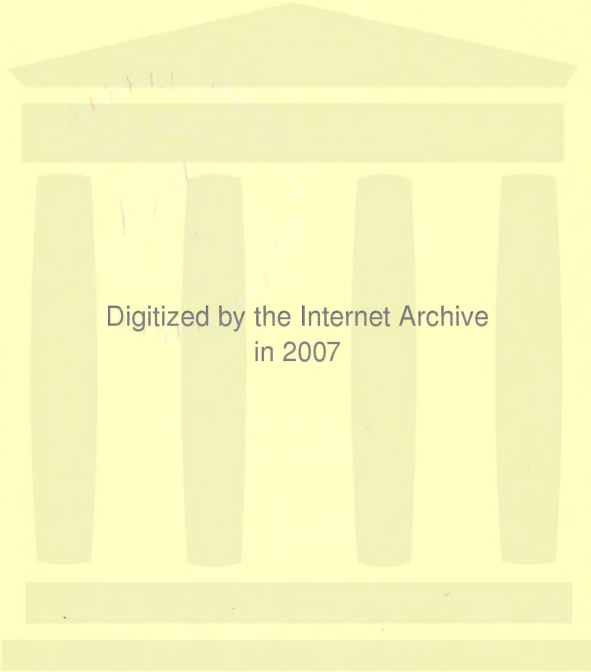
DEPARTMENTAL
LIBRARY

182324
9.7.23.

LONDON

EDWARD ARNOLD

41 & 43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET, W.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007

PREFACE

THIS book has been drawn up for the use of those who are commencing the translation of consecutive pieces of prose after having had some practice in rendering English into Latin in the form of sentences. All the extracts have been translated from Latin authors. It is hoped that this will suggest to the pupil the form and the phrase with which he has become familiar through his reading. In order to attain to this end the pieces chosen have been rendered in as literal a manner as is consistent with the structure of the English language. A few omissions and some slight adaptations have occasionally been found necessary. It is hoped that this plan will ensure that the fair copy at any rate will be Latin as it was actually written. The number of extracts, which are progressive in difficulty, will allow of selection in cases where the pupils happen to be reading the work from which any piece has been taken. A Latin-English Dictionary might be consulted for the construction and exact meaning of the words given in the notes, if they are not familiar. No other aid should be required.

W. H. S

May, 1906.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION—

	PAGE
THE SIMPLE SENTENCE	1
THE COMPLEX SENTENCE	2
VARIETIES OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSES	4
USE OF PARTICIPLES	7
SPECIMEN PIECE	9
CONNEXION OF SENTENCES	10
ORDER OF WORDS AND CLAUSES	11
LIMITATIONS TO THE USE OF THE PERIOD	13
ORATIO OBLIQUA	13

EXERCISES—

I. 'THE BITER BIT'	19
II. A STORY OF REGULUS	20
III. A PRUDENT COMMANDER	21
IV. THE FOUNDATION OF ROME	22
V. A RUDE AWAKENING	23
VI. TWO BAD CORRESPONDENTS	24
VII. AN OBSTINATE ENCOUNTER	25
VIII. STORY OF VALERIUS CORVUS	26
IX. MILTIADES MAKES AN ENEMY OF DARIUS (1)	27
X. " " " " (2)	28
XI. PYRRHUS AT HERACLEA	29
XII. PYRRHUS ASKS FOR PEACE	30
XIII. PHOCION	31
XIV. CAESAR PURSUES POMPEIUS TO EGYPT (1)	32
XV. " " " " (2)	33
XVI. STORY OF EPAMINONDAS	34
XVII. DEATH OF EPAMINONDAS AT MANTINEA	35
XVIII. ALEXANDER BATHES IN THE RIVER CYDNUS (1)	36
XIX. " " " " " (2)	37

EXERCISES—	PAGE
XX. CAESAR ENCOURAGES HIS SOLDIERS AFTER A REVERSE	38
XXI. POMPEIUS' PLANS FOR THE BATTLE OF PHARSALIA .	39
XXII. ALEXANDER DECIDES TO FIGHT AT ISSUS	40
XXIII. INTEGRITY OF EPAMINONDAS	41
XXIV. PREPARATIONS FOR A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT	42
XXV. A NAVAL BATTLE	43
XXVI. ALEXANDER IS WOUNDED	44
XXVII. THEMISTOCLES AND THE ATHENIAN FLEET	45
XXVIII. A BRAVE CENTURION AT THE SIEGE OF GERGOVIA .	46
XXIX. A PLEA FOR MERCY	47
XXX. A BESIEGED CITY	48
XXXI. A SURPRISE ATTACK	49
XXXII. A BROKEN TRUCE	50
XXXIII. ALEXANDER BEFORE TYRE	51
XXXIV. A VISIT TO THE OLD SCHOOL	52
XXXV. A FIRE-SHIP	53
XXXVI. CICERO WRITES TO HIS WIFE FROM ATHENS .	54
XXXVII. HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY	55
XXXVIII. THE DIFFICULTIES OF A GENERAL	56
XXXIX. ADVICE TO A PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR	57
XL. OPERATIONS BEFORE A BATTLE	58
XLI. A CUNNING TRICK (1)	59
XLII. " " (2)	60
XLIII. THE RELIGION OF THE GAULS	61
XLIV. THE RELATIONS OF SICILY WITH ROME	62
XLV. A GENERAL COMMUNICATES WITH HIS SUBORDINATES	63
XLVI. ATTACK ON A MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD (1)	64
XLVII. " " " " (2)	65
XLVIII. " " " " (3)	66
XLIX. PARENTS MUST MAKE ALLOWANCES FOR THEIR SONS'	
FAILINGS	67
L. FLIGHT OF DARIUS AFTER ARBELA	68
LI. ALEXANDER REACHES THE OXUS	69
LII. GERMANICUS ADDRESSES HIS MUTINOUS SOLDIERS (1)	70
LIII. " " " " (2)	71
LIV. THE HUNTING EXPLOITS OF A LITERARY MAN	72
LV. THE CASE FOR THE AEDUI	73

CONTENTS

vii

EXERCISES—

PAGE

LVI.	WHEN CIVIL WAR THREATENS	74
LVII.	THE BEGINNING OF A BATTLE	75
LVIII.	CAESAR'S EXPLOITS IN GAUL	76
LIX.	A JOINT TRIUMPH	77
LX.	AN IMPERTINENT THEORIST	78
LXI.	A DESCENT UPON NEW CARTHAGE	79
LXII.	SOME NICE POINTS OF HONOUR	80
LXIII.	CICERO ASKS FOR A FRIEND'S ADVICE	81
LXIV.	A TREACHEROUS SCHOOLMASTER (1)	82
LXV.	" " (2)	83
LXVI.	YOUTH AND AGE	84
LXVII.	THE FOUNDATION OF ROME	85
LXVIII.	SPEECH OF AGRICOLA TO HIS SOLDIERS	86
LXIX.	CAESAR CROSSES THE RUBICON	87
LXX.	SOCRATES ON DEATH (1)	88
LXXI.	" " (2)	89
LXXII.	A PUBLIC APPEAL TO A TRAITOR (1)	90
LXXIII.	" " " (2)	91
LXXIV.	CAESAR'S DISCIPLINE	92
LXXV.	THE EXILED TARQUIN APPEALS FOR HELP	93
LXXVI.	DEATH OF CAESAR	94
LXXVII.	A MOMENTOUS WAR	95
LXXVIII.	THE DEATH OF CACUS	96
LXXIX.	THE SPIRIT OF OUR FATHERS	97
LXXX.	ROME AND THE PIRATES	98
LXXXI.	HORATIUS (1)	99
LXXXII.	" (2)	100
LXXXIII.	" (3)	101
LXXXIV.	THE VIRTUES OF POMPEIUS (1)	102
LXXXV.	" " (2)	103
LXXXVI.	UNITY IS STRENGTH	104
LXXXVII.	THE REASON OF RETREAT	105
LXXXVIII.	THE MOTHER OF CORIOLANUS TO HER SON	106
LXXXIX.	CORIOLANUS RESIGNS THE ATTACK ON ROME	107
XC.	TWO ANECDOTES OF THEMISTOCLES	108
XCI.	MEETING OF HASDRUBAL AND SCIPIO	109
XCII.	CRITICISM INVITED	110

EXERCISES—		PAGE
XCIII.	THE IDEAL STATESMAN	111
XCIV.	AN ADVOCATE'S CLOSING PLEA	112
XCV.	A ROMAN'S VIEWS ON DEATH	113
XCVI.	A TREACHEROUS LIEUTENANT	114
XCVII.	MAN'S NEED OF SOCIETY	115
XCVIII.	SOME VIEWS OF FRIENDSHIP (1)	116
XCIX.	" " " (2)	117
C.	THE REWARD OF VIRTUE	118
CI.	THE STORY OF DAMOCLES (1)	119
CII.	" " " (2)	120

INTRODUCTION

1. THE base of all composition is the simple sentence. By this we can express (*a*) a statement of fact, (*b*) a conception of the mind. In order to write or say anything we must have first a subject to write or speak about, and then something to say about this subject. So in the simple sentence there are properly two parts, the Subject and the Predicate.

Ex. Caesar sends messengers round to the neighbouring states.

Caesar ad finitimas civitates nuntios dimittit.

Subject = Caesar.

Predicate = ad finitimas civitates nuntios dimittit.

2. In Grammatical analysis the parts of the sentence are generally given as three, Subject, Predicate or Verb, Object of Verb. Each of these parts is capable of enlargement. The subject and object may be enlarged by an adjective, adjectival phrase, or adjectival clause. The verb may be enlarged by an adverb, adverbial phrase, or adverbial clause.

Ex. The warlike race of the Helvetii surpass the rest of the Gauls in valour.

Helvetii, gens bellicosissima, reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Subject | = Helvetii. |
| (ii) Enlargement of Subject | = gens bellicosissima. |
| (iii) Object | = Gallos. |

- (iv) Enlargement of Object = reliquos.
- (v) Predicate = praecedunt.
- (vi) Enlargement of Predicate = virtute.

3. This is still a simple sentence. If any of these six parts consists of a clause headed by a relative pronoun or some conjunction, the sentence becomes Complex.

Ex. When Caesar had been informed by his scouts that the Helvetii had already taken three-fourths of their army across that river, but that the fourth part was left on this side of the Arar, having started from the camp with three legions he attacked that part which had not yet crossed.

Ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est tres iam partes copiarum Helvetios id flumen traduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus eam partem aggrediebatur quae nondum flumen transierat.

- (i) Subject = Caesar.
- (ii) Enlargement of (i) = cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus (*participial phrase*).
- (iii) Object = partem.
- (iv) Enlargement of (iii) = (a) eam ;
(b) quae nondum flumen transierat (*adjectival clause*).
- (v) Predicate = aggrediebatur.
- (vi) Enlargement of (v) = ubi per exploratores . . . reliquam esse (*adverbial clause*).

This sentence starts with the simple statement, *Caesar partem aggrediebatur*, and is expanded into its complex form by the addition of the subordinate clauses and phrases. It could be made still more complicated by

co-ordinating other clauses with these, or by introducing subordinate clauses of the second degree, i. e. clauses which are subordinate to a subordinate clause. Thus the enlargement (iv *b*) might be expanded to *quae, cum sero domo exiisset, flumen nondum transierat atque auxilia expectabat* (*which, having left home late, had not yet crossed the river, but was awaiting reinforcements*). The *cum*-clause is then of the second degree of subordination, for it expresses the reason why the river had not been crossed; *atque auxilia expectabat* is of the first degree, being co-ordinate with *quae flumen nondum transierat*.

The analysis of this second complex sentence is left to the student.

Labienus, ut ei erat praeceptum a Caesare ne proelium committeret, nisi ipsius copiae prope hostium castra visa essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, monte occupato nostros expectabat proelioque abstinebat.

4. Instances of such complex sentences can easily be found in Latin authors. English prose has them also, but hardly to the same extent. A series of co-ordinate simple sentences is often found with the necessary connexion of thought left to the intelligence of the reader to determine.

Ex. On such grounds as these Surajah Dowlah marched with a great army against Fort William. The servants of the Company at Madras had been forced by Dupleix to become statesmen and soldiers. Those in Bengal were still mere traders, and were terrified and bewildered by the approaching danger. The governor, who had heard much of Surajah Dowlah's cruelty, was

frightened out of his wits, jumped into a boat, and took refuge in the nearest ship. The military commandant thought that he could not do better than follow so good an example. The fort was taken after a feeble resistance, and great numbers of the English fell into the hands of the conquerors.

5. Before translating such a passage into Latin it is essential to read the whole of it through very carefully, and ascertain what are the **main ideas**, and what are the **subordinate statements** leading up to them, and proceeding from them. The latter, in the English, are often put in the form of principal sentences, but in Latin a principal statement alone must be put into a principal sentence, while the attendant circumstances and causes, &c., must be rendered by subordinate phrases and clauses, each coming in the logical order of the thought or incident contained in them. So the complete Latin period is built up.

6. Subordinate clauses are of three kinds:—

(i) A substantival or noun clause, which takes the place of subject or object.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) How great is the force of friendship is but little understood. | Parum intellegitur <i>quanta</i> vis amicitiae sit. |
| (b) You seem hardly to understand the difference between a man and a beast. | Quid interhominem ac beluam intersit parum intellegere videris. |
| (c) I cannot reckon up <i>the number of my friends</i> . | Quot mihi sint amici vix numerare possum. |

All these are indirect questions. In (a) the subordinate clause is subject, in (b) and (c) object of a verb in the principal sentence.

(d) He asked them to undertake the business. | Ab iis petivit ut negotium susciperent.

Here the clause is an indirect command. It is objective.

(e) It happened by chance that I was indoors. | Forte accidit ut intus essem.

The subordinate clause, often called consecutive, is here subject of *accidit*.

(f) I pass over those instances that are of too great antiquity, the fact that Gaius Ahala slew Spurius Maelius with his own hand. | Illa nimis antiqua praetereo, quod C. Ahala Sp. Maelium manu sua occidit.

The *quod*-clause is here substantival, and in apposition to *nimis illa antiqua*.

7. (ii) An adjectival clause. This qualifies or describes some noun or pronoun.

(a) They are the nearest to the Germans, who live on the other side of the Rhine. | Proximi sunt Germanis qui trans Rhenum incolunt.

(b) We seek those very things which we cannot have. | Quae habere non possumus ea quaerimus.

In (a) the adjectival clause defines *Germanis*, in (b) *ca*. This adjectival use of the relative must be distinguished from its adverbial use, when *qui* = *ut is*, *cum is*, or *quamvis is*.

8. (iii) An adverbial clause. Of such clauses there are seven varieties:—

(a) Final, expressing purpose.

He carefully made all preparations, in order to attempt this wicked crime.	<i>Ut ad hoc nefarium scelus accederet, omnia diligenter paravit.</i>
--	---

(b) Consecutive, expressing result.

Nor am I so ignorant of your feelings as not to know this.	<i>Nec tam sum sensus vestri ignarus ut hoc nesciam.</i>
--	--

(c) Temporal.

After Caesar had arrived there he demanded hostages.	<i>Eo postquam Caesar venit (or ubi venit or cum venisset) obsides poposcit.</i>
--	--

(d) Causal.

He preferred peace to war, because he saw that Epaminondas gained success in the latter.	<i>Is, quod in re militari florere Epaminondam videbat, pacem bello anteferebat.</i>
--	--

(e) Conditional.

Who could have borne such caprice on the part of the judges, if they had acquitted Oppianicus?	<i>Si Oppianicum absolvissent, quis tantam libidinem iudicum ferre potuisset?</i>
--	---

(f) Concessive.

Although Datis saw that the position was unfavourable to his men, he still desired to fight.

Datis, *etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, tamen conflare cupiebat.*

(g) Comparative.

They dreaded the cruelty of Ariovistus, just as if he had been present.

Ariovisti crudelitatem, *velut si adesset, horrebant.*

9. These adjectival or adverbial ideas need not always be expressed by clauses. They can often be rendered by a noun in apposition or some phrase; which will have the advantage, too, of being shorter and neater. Frequent use may be made of the different participles, which occur much more often in Latin than in English.

(i) They serve to economize the use of main verbs.

(a) I seized the nearest standard-bearer by the hand, and carried him along with me against the enemy.

Proximum signiferum manu *arreptum* mecum in hostem rapui.

(b) He found the body of Marcellus there and buried it.

Ibi *inventum* corpus Marcelli sepelivit.

(c) Then he embraced his wife and sent her away.

Complexus inde uxorem dimisit.

(ii) They may take the place of a relative clause.

(d) He drank the water which had been polluted by corpses.

Aquam cadaveribus *inquinatam* bibit.

(iii) They express attendant circumstances, and thus are equivalent to an adverbial clause.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (e) Though I asked him again and again, he made no reply. | <i>Mihi persaepe roganti nihil respondit.</i> |
| (f) That letter was delivered to me after I had dined. | <i>Cenato mihi epistula est illa reddita.</i> |
| (g) After they had discovered this circumstance by means of their scouts, the Gauls abandon the siege. | <i>Galli, hac re per exploratores cognita, obsidionem relinquunt.</i> |

10. In the employment of participles it must be remembered (i) that the present participle generally signifies time simultaneous with that of the main verb. In English it is used much more loosely.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Calling a council together Caesar exhorted his soldiers not to be dismayed by their reverse. | <i>Concilio convocato Caesar milites cohortatus est ne incommodo perturbarentur.</i> |
|--|--|

Concilium convocans would be quite incorrect. The council was summoned first.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (b) Seeing that the enemy had crossed the river the dictator led out all his forces. | <i>Dictator, cum videret hostes flumen transiisse, omnes copias eduxit.</i> |
|--|---|

'Seeing' is causal, and therefore is rendered by *cum videret*.

(ii) That only a deponent verb has a perfect participle with an active meaning.

(c) Caesar having encouraged the Remi ordered all the senate to come to meet him.

Caesar *Remos cohortatus omnem senatum ad se convenire iussit.*

But (d) Caesar *having reached* Rome sent for his friends.

Caesar, *cum Romam pervenisset* (or *postquam . . . pervenit*) *amicos arcesivit.*

(iii) That the future participle always has an active meaning.

(e) Intending-to-attack the city he got together a large army.

Urbem *oppugnaturus* exercitum permagnum comparavit.

11. The participle is also used to make up for the lack of abstract nouns in such phrases as the following :—

(a) From the foundation of the city.

Ab urbe condita.

(b) After the murder of the king.

Post regem interfectum.

(c) Will you disregard loss of life ?

Vos *ereptam vitam* neglegentis ?

12. As an illustration, let us suppose that a passage of English, which has to be translated, runs thus :—

The above facts became known (1) to the leading men in Britain, who had joined Caesar after the battle. So they held a conference and discussed the matter (2). They knew that the Romans were short of cavalry, ships,

and corn (3), and the narrow dimensions of the camp betrayed how small the number of their soldiers was (4). This camp was all the more limited (5), because Caesar had brought his legions across without the encumbrance of any baggage. The chiefs therefore considered the best course to adopt was (6) to renew the struggle (7), intercept the supplies of the Romans, and prolong the war into the winter. They were confident (8) that, if this expedition was crushed or prevented from returning (9), no other would cross over into Britain with hostile intentions (10).

The Latin will be :—

Quibus rebus cognitis (1) principes Britanniae, qui post proelium ad Caesarem convenerant, inter se collocti (2), cum equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intellegerent (3), et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent (4), quae hoc erant angustiora (5), quod sine impedimentis Caesar legiones transportaverat, optimum factu esse duxerunt (6), rebellionem facta (7), frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere, et rem in hiemem producere, quod, his superatis aut reditu interclusis (9), neminem postea belli inferendi causa (10) in Britanniam transiturum confidebant (8).

The main idea of the piece is that the chiefs decided to renew the war. So this statement appears as the principal sentence (6). The other ideas are all subordinate, and are therefore expressed by subordinate clauses, participial phrases, or ablative absolutes.

13. The connecting links between the co-ordinate sentences, often omitted in English, are generally inserted

in Latin. The relative is frequently employed for this purpose.

(a) These people began to cut off our supplies. When Crassus noticed this he thought he ought not to hesitate to fight a decisive battle.

Hi com meatibus nostros intercludere instituunt. Quod ubi Crassus animadvertit non cunctandum existimavit quin pugna decertaret.

(b) Our most reliable revenues are at stake. If these are lost, you will miss both the embellishments of peace and the sinews of war.

Vectigalia certissima aguntur, quibus amissis et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli requiretis.

In (a) quod &c. = et ubi id Crassus animadvertit ; in (b) quibus amissis = et eis amissis.

14. Such words also as *autem*, *sed*, *vero*, *verum*, *itaque*, *igitur*, *qua re*, *quam ob rem*, *quocirca*, *deinde*, *tum*, *quamquam* (= and yet), *etsi* (= and yet) may be used, in accordance with the context, to define the connexion of sentences, which in English have no conjunction at all, or perhaps have simply *and*.

ORDER OF WORDS AND CLAUSES.

15. The normal order of words within the sentence is (i) Subject, (ii) Indirect Object, (iii) Direct Object, (iv) Predicate. But this arrangement is often changed. First, for the sake of emphasis.

(a) *Law* is silent in the midst of arms.

Inter arma silent *leges*.

To secure this emphasis in English it is often necessary to expand the sentence; in Latin we merely change the order from the normal, for any word which is not in its usual position becomes conspicuous and therefore emphatic. The most emphatic place in the sentence is the end, and next to that the beginning.

(b) It was not only the case itself but also its supporter that influenced the senate. | Movit patres conscriptos cum causa tum auctor.

Notice the greater brevity which the flexible order of the Latin permits. In the English it was necessary to have a complex sentence in order to emphasize the two nominatives.

Secondly, to point a contrast.

(c) Hear much and say little. | Multa audi, loquere pauca.

16. With regard to the order of clauses in a complex sentence the previous examples (6-8) may be consulted. The following general rules may be given.

1. The noun-clause comes in the same position that an ordinary noun would have occupied.

2. The adjective-clause comes as near as possible to the word that it concerns.

3. The adverb-clause, with the exception of the consecutive, comes before the word which it modifies.

The consecutive is placed differently because, in determining the order of the clauses, we must consider their priority in regard to time. That which happens first or is first thought of comes first.

4. The principal sentence is generally placed at the end of the series, in order to give it weight and emphasis.

17. A long complex sentence consisting of a series of subordinate clauses with the principal sentence coming at the end is called a **Period**. The frequent use of the Period is characteristic of the styles of Cicero and Livy. It is not however invariably employed by them. Detached sentences are purposely used in the description of animated scenes, in summaries, and in letters. In a letter a more conversational and natural style is generally desirable.

ORATIO OBLIQUA.

18. There were two methods by which a Latin author could report the words used by any speaker. He could reproduce the speech word for word exactly as it was delivered. This way of writing is called **Oratio Recta** (Direct Speech). Or he could make the speech dependent on some such phrase as *he said that*, and report it in another form with certain changes in the pronouns and tenses. Then his report is said to be in **Oratio Obliqua** (Indirect Speech). Oratio Recta is generally preferred when the writer desires his narrative to be especially vivid or picturesque. For instance, in Caesar's account of the invasion of Britain the standard-bearer's exhortation to his fellows (*De Bello Gallico*, iv. 25) is put in Oratio Recta; but when a formal speech is recorded, such as that of Ariovistus (*B. G.* i. 36), the Oratio Obliqua is used. Both these methods are found in English also, but, as the indirect form is frequently ambiguous owing to the paucity of pronouns to denote the third person, the direct form is often used in cases where a Latin author would employ the Oratio Obliqua. It is impossible to write correctly in Latin in Oratio Obliqua, unless the distinction between

the two methods in English is properly understood. Practice in this may be obtained from the reports of Parliamentary speeches. The student should turn those speeches that are reported directly into the indirect form, and vice versa.

19. Let us suppose the actual words used by a speaker to have been as follows :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(i) I acknowledge (says he) that I owe a great debt to Caesar for his kindness towards me, because I have been freed by his help from the tribute which I used to pay to my neighbours, the Aduatuci.</p> | <p>Ego, inquit, pro Caesaris in me beneficiis plurimum ei confiteor me debere, quod eius opera stipendio liberatus sum, quod Aduatucis, finitimis meis, pendere consueveram.</p> |
|--|--|

20. In Indirect Speech the English runs :—

He said that he acknowledged that he owed a great debt to Caesar for his kindness towards him, because by his help he had been freed from the tribute which he had been accustomed to pay to his neighbours, the Aduatuci.

21. In translating this into Latin *Oratio Obliqua* the following rules must be observed :—

(a) All *principal statements* in *Oratio Recta* are put in the *accusative and infinitive* in *Oratio Obliqua*.

(b) All clauses *subordinate* to the main sentence, whether headed by a relative pronoun or subordinating conjunction, must be put in the *subjunctive* mood, with the proper tense required by the sequence.

(c) Only the third person of pronouns must be used. Oratio Obliqua has *se* (occasionally *ipse*) where Oratio Recta has *ego* or *nos*, and *is* (or *ille*) where Oratio Recta has *tu* or *vos*.

(d) *Suus* takes the place of the *meus* or *noster* of Oratio Recta; *illius* and *illorum* or *eius* and *eorum* replace *tuus* and *vester*.

(e) *Inquit* must only be used when the speech is reported directly. Some such word as *dixit* may be used to introduce the Oratio Obliqua, but the introductory word of saying is often implied only.

22. So the Latin for (i) in Oratio Obliqua is:—

Locutus est (e) sese (c) pro Caesaris in se (c) beneficiis plurimum ei confiteri (a) debere, quod eius opera stipendio liberatus esset (b), quod Aduatucis, finitimis suis (d), pendere consuesset (b).

23. (ii) Having heard this the consul began to upbraid those who hesitated to take up arms. ‘Why do you linger and hang back? The enemy will enter the camp, unless you have gone outside the camp. March out, therefore, and wrest victory from your foes. To whom is it not clear that he who waits here for the enemy unarmed must

Quae ubi consul accepit, cunctantes arma capere increpans, ‘Quid,’ inquit, ‘cessatis, quid tergiversamini? Hostis in castra veniet, nisi vos extra castra exieritis. Signa igitur proferte, victoriam hosti extorquete. Cui non apparet, qui hic inermis hostem maneat, ei aut mortem aut servitutem perferendam? Tribuni quidem atque eorum

suffer either death or slavery? What will be the issue of the plans of the tribune and of those who disagree with me? Why, in fine, do we now hesitate? Do not despair of your leader's valour.'

qui mecum dissentiunt, consilium quem habebit exitum? Postremo cur nunc cunctamur? Nolite de virtute ducis desperare.'

24. To change this to Oratio Obliqua these additional rules must be followed:—

(f) *Questions* which in Oratio Recta are of the *second* person in Oratio Obliqua are put into the *subjunctive* in the *third* person.

(g) *Questions* which in Oratio Recta are in the *first* or *third* person are rendered by the *accusative and infinitive* in Oratio Obliqua. Such questions are generally merely rhetorical. They are statements put in an animated form. (If the question in the third person is really asked for information and expects an answer, it is then put in the subjunctive as the questions under rule (f).)

(h) *Commands* expressed by the imperative in Oratio Recta require the *subjunctive* in the *third* person in Oratio Obliqua.

(i) What is already in the subjunctive in Oratio Recta naturally remains so in Oratio Obliqua.

(k) *Nunc, now*, becomes in Oratio Obliqua *tum* or *tunc, then*; *hic, here*, becomes *ibi, there*. The pronouns *hic* and *iste* are rare in Oratio Obliqua, being generally changed to *is* or *ille*.

Note. It will be observed that no other moods are

required (as a rule) in Oratio Obliqua but the **infinitive** and **subjunctive**, and no other person but the **third** person.

25. So example (ii) may be rendered in Oratio Obliqua thus :—

Quae ubi consul accepit, cunctantes arma capere increpabat (*e*) : quid cessarent tergiversarenturque (*f*) ? Hostem in castra venturum (*a*), nisi illi extra castra exiissent (*b*) ; signa igitur proferrent (*h*) : victoriam hosti extorquerent (*h*). Cui non apparere (*g*) ei qui ibi (*k*) inermis hostem maneret (*b*) aut mortem aut servitutem perferendam ? Tribuni quidem atque eorum qui secum (*c*) dissentirent (*b*) consilium quem habiturum esset (*g*) exitum ? Postremo cur se (*c*) tunc (*k*) cunctari (*g*) ? Nollent (*h*) de virtute ducis desperare.

26. It is clear how necessary it is, if the English happens to be in indirect speech, to understand what it would have been in the direct form. It is advisable, therefore, before rendering into Latin, to change the whole into the direct form in English, in the mind, at least, if not on paper.

27. For practice in these rules the following exercises will be useful :—

I. Turn from the Oratio Recta into the Oratio Obliqua—

(i) Desilite, inquit, commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero.

(ii) Quid dubitas? inquit, aut quem locum tuae probandae virtutis spectas? hic dies de nostris controversiis iudicabit.

(iii) Una ratio belli gerendi adversus Hannibalem est, qua ego gessi.

(iv) Si igitur edere nolunt, inquit, bibendi dabo facultatem.

(v) Noli adversus eos me ducere, cum quibus ne contra te arma ferrem, Italiam reliqui.

II. Turn from Oratio Obliqua into Oratio Recta—

(i) Publius Scipio dixit nunquam se minus otiosum esse quam cum otiosus, nec minus solum quam cum solus esset.

(ii) Legatis Helvetiorum Caesar ita respondit: eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res quas legati commemorassent memoria teneret. Quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet, num etiam recentium iniuriarum, quod iter per Provinciam per vim tentassent, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allobroges vexassent, memoriam deponere posse?

(iii) Dixit ille dictatori magistrum equitum intolerabilem fuisse: quid consuli adversus collegam seditiosum atque temerarium virium atque auctoritatis fore? se populare incendium priore consulatu semustum effugisse: optare ut omnia prospere evenirent; sed si quid adversi caderet, hostium se telis potius quam suffragiis iratorum civium caput obiecturum.

EXERCISES

[Words that are enclosed in round brackets may be omitted in translating into Latin.

The references in the notes are to the numbered paragraphs in the Introduction.]

I

'THE BITER BIT'

NASICA once paid a visit¹ to the poet Ennius, and when he asked for him at the door² the maidservant³ said that he was not at home. Nasica saw that she said this by her master's orders, and that he really was within. A few days afterwards Ennius came to the house of Nasica, and when he inquired for him at the street-door Nasica exclaimed, 'I am not at home.' Then says Ennius, 'What! do not I recognize your voice?' Thereupon the other rejoined, 'Shameless fellow that you are⁴! when I asked for you I believed your maid when she told me that you were not at home; do not you believe me in person⁵?'

¹ venio, and see 10 (*d*). ² ab ostio. ³ ancilla. ⁴ = you are a shameless (*impudens*) man. ⁵ ipse.

II

A STORY OF REGULUS

AFTER these reverses the Carthaginians asked Regulus, whom they had captured, to set out for Rome and obtain peace for them. Having come¹ to Rome he was led before the senate, but acted in no way like a Roman², saying that from that day when he fell into the power of the Africans he ceased to be a Roman. And so he advised the senate not to make peace with the Carthaginians; that they were crushed³ by so many disasters and³ had no hope; that he himself was not of such value that so many thousand prisoners should be given back in return for him alone and for the few of the Romans who had been captured. He went back to Carthage, and when the Romans offered⁴ to keep him at Rome said that he would not remain in a city in which he could not hold the position⁵ of an honourable citizen. He returned therefore to Africa, and was put to death with every kind of torture⁶.

¹ see 10 (d). ² = did nothing as if (quasi) a Roman. ³ frango, and see 9 (i). ⁴ see 9 (iii). ⁵ dignitas. ⁶ supplicium.

III

A PRUDENT COMMANDER

MEANWHILE, a few days afterwards, our commander receives information¹ from the Egyptians that all the Arabs are collecting their forces together², and issuing orders to those tribes which are under their sway to send reinforcements both of infantry and cavalry. In consequence of this information he looks to³ his supply of corn, selects a suitable position for a camp, and orders the Egyptians to lead home their cattle and take all their belongings out of the fields into the towns, anticipating⁴ that, uncivilized and unskilled as they were⁵, they might be induced by stress of lack of provisions to fight on unfavourable terms⁶; he commissions them to send many scouts among the Arabs, and to ascertain what is going on there. They carry out his commands, and after the interval of a few days⁷ report that all the Arabs, with their own forces and those of their allies whom they had mustered, had withdrawn to the extreme limits of their territories⁸, as soon as more reliable⁹ intelligence of the British army reached them.

¹ = is informed by. ² = into one place. ³ provideo.

⁴ spero. ⁵ use Apposition. ⁶ = might be led to unfavourable terms (condicio) of fighting. ⁷ = a few days having intervened (intermittor). ⁸ = far in to their furthest borders.

⁹ certus.

IV

THE FOUNDATION OF ROME

THE memory of man can call to mind scarcely any empire that was smaller at its commencement, or more extensive in its increase¹ throughout the whole world², than that of Rome. It takes its beginning³ from Romulus, who was the son of Rea Silvia and, as it was supposed, of Mars. When leading-a-robber's-life⁴ amongst the shepherds, at the age of eighteen, he founded a little⁵ city on the Palatine mount, 394 years after the destruction⁶ of Troy. When he had founded the state, which he called Rome after his own name, he acted pretty-nearly⁷ as follows. He admitted a number of his neighbours into citizenship, and picked out one hundred of the older men, by whose advice he might always act. Then, as he himself and his people had no wives, he invited the tribes that were neighbours to the city of Rome to a show⁸ of games, and seized their maidens.

¹ incrementum. ² orbis. ³ exordium. ⁴ latrocinor.
⁵ exiguus. ⁶ excidium. ⁷ fere. ⁸ spectaculum.

V

A RUDE AWAKENING

THE Gauls, under the leadership of Belgius, in order to test¹ the feelings of the Macedonians sent ambassadors to Ptolemy², offering peace if he was willing to purchase it, but Ptolemy boasted³ among his companions that the Gauls sought for peace through fear of war. When the result-of-the embassy⁴ was reported the Gauls laughed, exclaiming on all sides that he would soon realize⁵ whether they offered peace through consideration⁶ for him or for themselves. After some days' interval they engaged in conflict; and the Macedonians were beaten⁷ and cut to pieces. Ptolemy, wounded⁸ in many places, was taken prisoner. His head was cut off⁷, fixed to a lance, and carried all along the line for the intimidation⁹ of the enemy. When this had been announced throughout Macedonia, the gates of the cities were shut, and there was general mourning¹⁰. At one time they feared the destruction of their towns; at another they called to their assistance the names of Kings Alexander and Philip.

¹ tento. ² Ptolemaeus. ³ glorior. ⁴ legatio. ⁵ sentio.

⁶ use pres. participle of consulo. ⁷ see 9 (i). ⁸ saucius.

⁹ terror. ¹⁰ = all things were filled with mourning.

VI

TWO BAD CORRESPONDENTS

(a) You have not sent me any letters now for a long time. There is nothing, you say, for me to write. Well¹, write just this, that you have nothing to write, or nothing more than that (phrase) with-which² your previous letters were wont to commence; 'If you are in good health³, it is well; I myself am in good health.' This is sufficient for me; for it is the most important point. Do you think that I am joking⁴? I ask this seriously⁵. Let me know what you are doing, for I cannot be ignorant of that without feeling the utmost anxiety⁶. Farewell⁷.

(b) I am angry, and it is not clear⁸ to me whether I ought to be, but I am angry (you know how love is sometimes unfair⁹) because no letters have come from you for a long time. You can prevail¹⁰ on me by one method alone, by sending me, now at least, many long ones. I shall regard this excuse¹¹ alone as genuine, and all others as false. At my country-house¹² I am taking pleasure partly in study, partly in indolence¹³, both of which are-the-result¹⁴ of leisure. Farewell.

¹ At. ² unde. ³ valeo. ⁴ ludo. ⁵ serio. ⁶ sollicitudo.
⁷ imperat. of valeo. ⁸ liquet. ⁹ iniquus.
¹⁰ exoro (with acc.). ¹¹ excusatio. ¹² villa. ¹³ desidia.
¹⁴ nascor.

VII

AN OBSTINATE ENCOUNTER

AT dawn our men had all been taken across the river, and the enemy's line was in sight. Our leader exhorted his men to remember their former¹ valour and their many successful engagements, and to think that Germanicus himself was present, under whose command they had so often routed their foes. Then he gave the signal for battle. On the right wing, where the seventh legion had taken its position², the enemy were driven back at the first encounter³, and put to flight. On the left, which was held by the twelfth legion, the front ranks of the enemy fell pierced by the spears, but the rest vigorously held-their-ground⁴. Their leader himself was with his men and encouraged them. While the issue⁵ of the fight was still uncertain⁶, intimation of what was happening on the left wing reached the officers⁷ of the seventh legion, and they displayed their troops in the enemies' rear⁸, and commenced an attack⁹. Not even then did any of the enemy yield ground¹⁰, but they were all surrounded and slain.

¹ pristinus.² consisto.³ concursus.⁴ resisto.⁵ exitus.⁶ use abl. abs.⁷ tribunus.⁸ tergum.⁹ signa infero.¹⁰ loco cedo.

VIII

STORY OF VALERIUS CORVUS

WHEN the Latins, who had been subdued by the Romans, refused to supply ¹ soldiers, recruits ² were picked from the Romans only, and ten legions were made up. So great was the bravery of the Romans in war, although their power ³ was as yet small ⁴. When these ⁵ legions had set out against the Gauls, under the leadership of Lucius Furius, one of the Gauls challenged ⁶ one of the Romans. Marcus Valerius, a military tribune, offered himself, and when he had stepped forward fully armed ⁷ a raven ⁸ perched ⁹ on his right arm. Afterwards, when the combat had begun, the same raven struck-at ¹⁰ the eyes of the Gaul with his wings ¹¹ and claws ¹², in order that he might not be able to see straight ¹³. And so he was killed by the tribune. The raven gave the latter not only victory, but also a name, for after this he was called Corvus.

¹ praesto. ² tiro. ³ res. ⁴ use abl. abs. ⁵ see **13**.
⁶ provooco. ⁷ armatus. ⁸ corvus. ⁹ sedeo. ¹⁰ verbero.
¹¹ ala. ¹² unguis. ¹³ rectum.

IX

MILTIADES MAKES AN ENEMY OF DARIUS (1)

ABOUT the same time Darius¹, the King of Persia, brought his army across from Asia to Europe, and decided to make war on the Scythians. He made a bridge over the river Hister, by which to lead across his troops. He left as guardians of that bridge the princes² whom he had brought with him from Ionia and Aeolis³, to each of whom he had given the government of their cities for life⁴. Miltiades was one of those to whom that charge⁵ was to be entrusted. As several couriers⁶ reported that Darius was unsuccessful⁷ and was hard-pressed by the Scythians, Miltiades exhorted the guardians of the bridge not to lose⁸ the opportunity of delivering Greece. For (he said)⁹ if Darius perished with his troops, not only would Europe be safe, but also all those of Greek blood¹⁰ who inhabited Asia would be delivered from the Persian yoke¹¹. It could easily be effected; for if the bridge was destroyed¹² the king would perish in a few days, either by the sword of the enemy or through want.

¹ Dareus. ² princeps. ³ Aeolis, -idis. ⁴ = the perpetual government. ⁵ custodia. ⁶ nuntius. male rem gero.

⁸ dimitto. ⁹ put all the rest of the piece in Oratio Obliqua.

¹⁰ = Greeks by race. ¹¹ dominatio. ¹² rescindo, and see

9 (iii).

X

MILTIADES MAKES AN ENEMY OF DARIUS (2)

ALTHOUGH many supported¹ this plan, Histiaeus of Miletus prevented its accomplishment. He said that they who held the supreme command² had not the same interests³ as the common-people, because their sovereignty depended⁴ on the rule of Darius; if he⁵ was killed they themselves would be driven from power and pay the penalty to their countrymen, and therefore he was so opposed to⁶ the plan of the others that he thought there was nothing more beneficial to them than the maintenance⁷ of the Persian rule. As the majority followed his opinion, Miltiades left the Chersonese and moved back⁸ again to Athens, for he had no doubt that his propositions⁹ would reach the king's ears. Although his⁵ reasoning did not prevail¹⁰, it is nevertheless greatly to be commended, since he was a better-friend to the freedom of all than he was to his own sovereignty.

¹ accedo ad. ² summa imperii. ³ = the same thing was not expedient to (expedio). ⁴ nitor. ⁵ see 9 (iii). ⁶ abhorreo a. ⁷ = than for the rule to be confirmed. ⁸ demigro. ⁹ = plans. ¹⁰ valeo.

XI

PYRRHUS AT HERACLEA

ABOUT the same time, because they had wronged¹ the ambassadors of Rome, war was declared against the Tarentines. These called in Pyrrhus the King of Epirus, who traced his descent² from the family of Achilles, to aid them against the Romans. The consul Publius Valerius was dispatched against him. Having captured the scouts of Pyrrhus, he ordered them to be led through the camp, and then to be sent away, in order that they might report to Pyrrhus all that was being done by the Romans. A battle soon began, and Pyrrhus was just beginning to flee, when he gained the day by the aid of his elephants, at which, being strange³, the Romans were greatly-terrified⁴. Pyrrhus captured 1,800 Romans, whom he treated⁵ with the greatest respect⁶. He also buried the dead; and⁷ when he saw them lying with their wounds in-front⁸ and with a fierce⁹ expression¹⁰ even in death, it is said that he raised his hands to heaven with the remark¹¹, that he could have been master of the world, if such soldiers had fallen to his lot¹².

¹ iniuriam facio. This clause is in virtual Oratio Obliqua (reported reason). ² originem traho. ³ incognitus. ⁴ expavescio (gov. acc.). ⁵ tracto. ⁶ honos. ⁷ see 13. ⁸ adversus. ⁹ trux, trucis. ¹⁰ vultus. ¹¹ vox. ¹² contingo.

XII

PYRRHUS ASKS FOR PEACE

AMBASSADORS were sent to Pyrrhus concerning the ransoming¹ of the captives, and were honourably² received³ by him. He sent the captives to Rome without ransom⁴. He so admired Fabricius, one of the Roman ambassadors, when he had ascertained he was poor, that he wanted to tempt⁵ him to come over to his side, by promising⁶ him a fourth part of his kingdom. He was scorned by Fabricius, and so, filled⁷ with great admiration for the Romans, he sent a distinguished⁸ man named Cineas to ask for peace on equal terms, so that Pyrrhus should retain⁹ that part of Italy, which he had already seized by force of arms. Peace was not to their liking¹⁰, and word was sent back to Pyrrhus by the senate that he could not have peace with the Romans, unless he retired from Italy. So the ambassador returned, and¹¹ when Pyrrhus asked him what sort (of a place) he had found Rome to be, he said that he had seen a nation of kings; and that in truth almost all there were such as Pyrrhus alone was thought to be in Epirus and the rest of Greece.

¹ redimo. ² honorifice. ³ suscipio. ⁴ pretium.
⁵ sollicito. ⁶ use abl. abs. ⁷ = since he was held by.
⁸ praecipuus. ⁹ obtineo. ¹⁰ = was displeasing. ¹¹ see 13.

XIII

PHOCION

ALTHOUGH Phocion the Athenian often commanded armies and filled high offices, the blamelessness¹ of his life is much better known than his labours in war. So of the latter we have no records², but for the former his reputation is great. From this circumstance he received the title³ of 'the Good'. For he was always poor, although he could have been very rich by means of the many honours offered⁴ to him and the high powers which were granted him by the people. Once⁵ he refused a present⁶ of a large sum of money from King Philip. The envoys advised him, even if he could easily dispense⁷ with it himself, to consider his children, who would find it difficult to maintain⁸ their father's glory in extreme poverty. To which he replied⁵, 'If they are like me, this small estate⁹, which has brought me to such a position-of-honour¹⁰, will also support them; if they are going to prove degenerate¹¹, I do not want their self-indulgence¹² to be supported and fostered¹³ at my expense¹⁴.'

¹ integritas. ² memoria. ³ = he was called good by title (cognomen).
⁴ defero. ⁵ Put all this in one complex sentence, 5.
⁶ munus. ⁷ careo. ⁸ tueor. ⁹ agellus.
¹⁰ dignitas. ¹¹ dissimilis. ¹² luxuria. ¹³ augeo. ¹⁴ impensa.

XIV

CAESAR PURSUES POMPEIUS TO EGYPT (1)

CAESAR was of the opinion that he ought to abandon everything and pursue Pompeius into whatever regions he had retired after his flight, in order that he might not be able to get fresh¹ forces together and renew² the war. He advanced each day over as great a distance as he could accomplish with his cavalry, and ordered one legion to follow by shorter stages³. A decree had been issued at Amphipolis⁴ in the name of Pompeius, that all the young men of that province, Greeks and Romans, should assemble to take-the-oath⁵. No one could determine whether Pompeius had done this to avert suspicion, so that he might conceal his plan of a further flight for as long as possible, or whether he was attempting, in case he was not pressed⁶, to hold Macedonia by new levies⁷. He himself lay at anchor⁸ for one night, and summoned his friends at Amphipolis to meet him. From them he collected⁹ money for his necessary expenses¹⁰; but on hearing of Caesar's approach he left that place, and in the course of a few days arrived at Mytilene¹¹. After having been detained two days by bad-weather¹² he reached Cilicia and afterwards Cyprus.

¹ alius. ² renovo. ³ iter. ⁴ Amphipolis, -is. ⁵ iuro.

⁶ = if no one pressed. ⁷ dilectus, -us. ⁸ ad ancoram consisto.

⁹ corrogo. ¹⁰ sumptus, -us. ¹¹ Mytilenae, -arum. ¹² tempestas.

XV

CAESAR PURSUES POMPEIUS TO EGYPT (2)

THERE he learnt that, with the consent¹ of all the people-of-Antioch², and of the Roman citizens who were doing-business³ there, the citadel had been seized with the object of keeping him out⁴, and that messages had been sent round to those who were said to have retired after their flight into the neighbouring states, that they were not to approach Antioch⁵, and that if they did so, it would be at the risk of their lives⁶. The same thing had happened at Rhodes to Lentulus and some others. When, following Pompeius in his flight, they came to the island, they were not admitted in the town or the harbour, and a message was sent to them that they should leave the place ; so contrary to their own wishes they put to sea⁷. And now the news of Caesar's approach was reaching the states. Aware of this Pompeius gave up⁸ his plan of going to Syria. He placed on board his vessels a large quantity⁹ of money for military needs¹⁰ and two thousand armed men, and so made his way to Pelusium. After stopping a few days in Asia, Caesar arrived at Alexandria with two legions and eight hundred cavalry.

¹ consensus.² Antiochenses.³ negotior.⁴ excludo.⁵ Antiochia.⁶ caput.⁷ naves solvo.⁸ depono.⁹ pondus.¹⁰ usus.

XVI

STORY OF EPAMINONDAS

THERE was a law at Thebes, which punished¹ with death any one who had retained his command for a longer period than had been previously-fixed² by statute. As Epaminondas saw that this had been passed in order to preserve the state, he did not want it to contribute³ to its destruction, and so held his command for four months longer than the people had enjoined. After their return home⁴, his colleagues were brought to trial on this charge; but he permitted them to transfer the whole case to him, and to assert that they disobeyed the law at his instance⁵. By this defence they were released from their dangerous-position⁶, and no one thought that Epaminondas would make any answer, as he had nothing to plead⁷. But he came before the court⁸, and denied none of the charges which his enemies imputed⁹ to him, but admitted all that his colleagues had said. Nor did he refuse to submit¹⁰ to the legal penalties, but only asked them to inscribe the following on his tomb: 'Epaminondas was punished with death by the Thebans, because he forced them to overcome the Lacedaemonians, and because in one battle he not only saved¹¹ Thebes from destruction, but also secured the freedom¹² of all Greece.' After he had said this general laughter arose, and no judge ventured to give in his vote¹³ on the matter.

¹ multo. ² praefinio. ³ confero. ⁴ use pass. impersonal.
⁵ = that it was done by his efforts (opera) that they did not obey the law. ⁶ periculum. ⁷ dico. ⁸ iudicium.
⁹ = none of those things which his enemies gave for a charge to him. ¹⁰ subeo. ¹¹ retraho. ¹² in libertatem vindico (gov. acc.).
¹³ fero suffragium.

XVII

DEATH OF EPAMINONDAS AT MANTINEA

EPAMINONDAS was in command at¹ Mantinea, and, after forming his line, was pressing² boldly on the enemy when he was recognized by the Lacedaemonians. In-a-body³ they made an attack on him alone, because they thought that the safety of their country depended on⁴ his death; nor did they retire until they saw him fall, struck by a spear from-a-distance⁵, while fighting bravely in the midst of great bloodshed and destruction⁶. By his fall the advance of the Boeotians was considerably retarded; but still they did not leave the field⁷ until they had routed their opponents. Now Epaminondas saw that he had received a mortal⁸ wound, and that he would die at once if he extracted the head⁹ of the spear, which had remained in his body; but he kept it there until¹⁰ it was announced that the Boeotians were victorious. After he heard that, he said, 'I have lived long enough, for I die unconquered.' Then he pulled out the spear-head and immediately breathed his last.

¹ apud. ² insto. ³ universus. ⁴ situs esse. ⁵ eminus.
⁶ = great slaughter having been made and many killed. ⁷ pugna
excedo. ⁸ mortifer. ⁹ ferrum. ¹⁰ quoad.

XVIII

ALEXANDER BATHES IN THE RIVER
CYDNUS (1)

IN this way Alexander arrived at the city of Tarsus, to which the Persians were just setting fire¹, to prevent the enemy attacking the wealthy town. But he sent on Parmenio with a body of light-armed² soldiers to stop³ the conflagration, and, as soon as he heard that the barbarians had been put to flight by the approach of his men, he entered the town which he had preserved. The river Cydnus flows through the middle of it. It was then summer, and the hottest⁴ part of the day had just commenced. The coolness⁵ of the water enticed⁶ the king, covered-as-he-was⁷ with dust⁸ and perspiration⁹, to bathe¹⁰ his body whilst it was still heated¹¹. So he took off his clothes and stepped down into the water in the sight of his army. His limbs had hardly been immersed when¹² they began to stiffen¹³. Then paleness¹⁴ spread over them, and the warmth of-life¹⁵ all but left the whole body. His servants took him out, apparently lifeless¹⁶, and carried him to his tent¹⁷ hardly in-possession¹⁸ of his senses.

¹ ignem subicio. ² expeditus. ³ inhibeo. ⁴ fervidus.
⁵ liquor. ⁶ invito. ⁷ use participle of perfundo. ⁸ pulvis.
⁹ sudor. ¹⁰ abluo. ¹¹ calidus. ¹² = his limbs hardly
having entered began to stiffen. ¹³ rigeo. ¹⁴ pallor.
¹⁵ vitalis (adjective). ¹⁶ = similar to one expiring. ¹⁷ taber-
naculum. ¹⁸ compos.

XIX

ALEXANDER BATHES IN THE RIVER
CYDNUS (2)

THERE was now in the camp great anxiety and mourning. With tears in their eyes¹ they lamented² the fact that he, the most famous sovereign of any age or time³, had not been overthrown by his enemies on the field-of-battle, but had lost his life whilst bathing in a stream. 'We must' (Oratio Obliqua) (said they) 'now again return to those lands, which we have traversed⁴ in victory; either we ourselves or the enemy have laid everything waste; and who will give the signal to us in our flight? who will venture to take the place⁵ of Alexander? Though in flight we reach the Hellespont, who will prepare a fleet, wherein we may cross?' Then their pity reverting to the king himself, unmindful of themselves, they mourned that their king and comrade⁶ was separated⁷ and sundered⁸ from them. Meanwhile the king raised⁹ his eyes, and gradually coming to himself¹⁰ recognized his friends that stood round.

¹ = weeping.² queror.³ memoria.⁴ peragro.⁵ succedo (with dat.).⁶ commilito.⁷ divello.⁸ abrumpo.⁹ adlevo.¹⁰ = his mind gradually returning.

XX

CAESAR ENCOURAGES HIS SOLDIERS AFTER
A REVERSE

DIVERTED¹ from his former plans Caesar came to the conclusion that he must change the whole scheme² of the war. So collecting³ all his army together he made a speech and encouraged them not to be deeply affected⁴ by what had happened or alarmed by these events. 'You ought' (Oratio Obliqua) (said he) 'to be grateful to fortune for having gained Italy without a wound; for having subdued the two Spains, and for having reduced the neighbouring and corn-bearing⁵ provinces to subjection; in short, you should remember with what good-luck⁶ all have been brought safely across to Greece, in the midst of hostile fleets, when not only the harbours but also the coasts were occupied⁷. If everything does not turn out prosperously, you must aid⁸ fortune by your own efforts. Whatever loss has been received ought to be ascribed⁹ to any one's fault rather than mine. I have given you favourable ground to fight on, and I have gained possession of the enemies' camp; I have driven out and defeated my opponents. But whether it has been our own confusion¹⁰, or some mistake, or even fortune that¹¹ has interrupted¹² the victory when already won and in-our-hands¹³, all must strive by their valour to repair¹⁴ the reverse¹⁵ which we have sustained¹⁶.'

¹ depello.² ratio.³ see **9** (iii).⁴ graviter fero.⁵ frumentarius.⁶ felicitas.⁷ oppleo.⁸ sublevo.⁹ tribuo.¹⁰ perturbatio.¹¹ see **15** (b).¹² interpelllo.¹³ praesens.¹⁴ sarcio.¹⁵ incommodum.¹⁶ = received.

XXI

POMPEIUS' PLANS FOR THE BATTLE OF
PHARSALIA

POMPEIUS, as was afterwards ascertained, had determined with the encouragement of all his soldiers to fight a decisive battle¹. For in his council some days previously he had declared that Caesar's army would be defeated before the lines met². When several expressed their surprise at that, 'I know,' said he, 'that I am promising what is almost incredible, but hear the reasons for my decision, so that you may go forward into battle with the more resolution³. I persuaded my cavalry, and they asserted that they would comply, to attack Caesar's right wing on their exposed⁴ flank, as soon as it approached nearer, so that, by surrounding their line from the rear, they might throw the whole army into confusion and defeat them, before a single spear was thrown by us at the enemy. Thus we shall bring the war to a conclusion without risking⁵ our legions and almost without a wound. Now this is not difficult, as we are so strong⁶ in cavalry.'

¹ proelio decerto.² concurro.³ = with a firmer mind.⁴ apertus.⁵ periculum.⁶ valeo.

XXII

ALEXANDER DECIDES TO FIGHT AT ISSUS

PARMENIO had been sent on in advance to explore the road through the defile¹, through which they had to make their way to the city called Issus. After having seized the passes² and left a small guard there, he had captured Issus also, which was deserted by the barbarians. Then the king moved his forces to Issus. There he held a council (to decide) whether he ought to advance further or wait³ there for the new troops which it was known⁴ were coming from Macedonia. Parmenio thought that no other place was more suited for a battle; there (*Oratio Obliqua*) the forces of both kings would be equal in number, since the passes did not hold⁵ very many; they must avoid level ground and plains, where they might be surrounded and overwhelmed by an attack on-both-flanks⁶; he was afraid that they would lose in consequence of their own fatigue⁷ rather than through the valour of the enemy. The arguments⁸ of such salutary⁹ advice were easily admitted, and so the king decided to wait for the enemy in the narrow defile.

¹ saltus. ² angustiae. ³ opperior (gov. acc.). ⁴ constat.
⁵ capio. ⁶ anceps. ⁷ lassitudo. ⁸ ratio. ⁹ saluber.

XXIII

INTEGRITY OF EPAMINONDAS

AT the request of Artaxerxes Diomedon had undertaken¹ to bribe² Epaminondas with money. He came to Thebes with a large quantity of gold, and by a present of five talents won over to his views a lad named Micythus, of whom Epaminondas was then very fond. Micythus went-to-see³ his master, and explained the reason of Diomedon's arrival. 'But,' said Epaminondas in the presence of Diomedon, 'I do not want the money; for if the king desires what is beneficial⁴ to the Thebans, I am ready to do it for nothing⁵; if, on the other hand, it is opposed-to-their-interests⁶, he has not enough silver and gold. For I would not take the wealth of the whole world in-exchange-for my country's love. I am not surprised at you, who have thought me like yourself, and I pardon you; but depart at once, lest you corrupt others, since you have not been able to corrupt me. And do you, Micythus, give him back his money, or I will hand you over to justice⁷.'

¹ *suscipio* with gerundive construction as object; cf. '*pontem faciendum curavit*'. ² *corrumpo*. ³ *convenio*. ⁴ *utilis*.
⁵ *gratiis*. ⁶ *contrarius*. ⁷ *magistratus* (using the concrete instead of the abstract).

XXIV

PREPARATIONS FOR A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

WHILE this was going on at Ilerda the people-of-Marseilles, following¹ the advice of Domitius, got ready seventeen ships of war, eleven of which were decked². To these they added many smaller vessels³, in order that our fleet might be terrified by the mere numbers. They placed on them a large number of archers⁴, whom they urged on⁵ by means of large rewards and promises. Domitius demanded particular⁶ ships for himself, and filled them with colonists and shepherds, whom he had brought with him. After the fleet had thus been equipped⁷ with all requisites, they went forward with all confidence⁸ to meet our vessels, which were under the command of Brutus. These were holding positions⁹ near the island which is opposite to¹⁰ Marseilles. When the enemy's arrival was known, Brutus led his ships out of the harbour and engaged with the enemy. Both sides carried on the contest with great courage and vigour. Brutus was much inferior in actual numbers, but Caesar had picked out the bravest men from all the legions, who had claimed that service¹¹ for themselves, and had assigned¹² them to the fleet.

¹ = having used, see 9 (i) (c). ² = covered (tego). ³ navigium.
⁴ sagittarius. ⁵ incito. ⁶ certus. ⁷ instruo. ⁸ fiducia.
⁹ statio. ¹⁰ contra. ¹¹ munus. ¹² attribuo.

XXV

A NAVAL BATTLE

THE enemy, trusting to the speed of their ships and the skill¹ of their steersmen², easily baffled³ our men, and did not await⁴ their attack. As long as it was possible to avail themselves of the wider space, they attempted, by extending their line further, to surround us or to attack individual⁵ ships with greater numbers, or, running past⁶, to sweep off⁷ their oars. Our men, however, were not only employing less practised⁸ rowers⁹ and less experienced helmsmen, who had suddenly been taken from merchant¹⁰ vessels, and had as yet no knowledge even of the names of the sails, but also were embarrassed by the slowness¹¹ and weight¹² of their ships. And so they contentedly¹³ exposed single vessels to double their number¹⁴, provided that an opportunity was given of fighting at close quarters¹⁵, and by throwing grappling irons¹⁶ and catching hold of both ships boarded¹⁷ the enemies' vessels. After killing large numbers they sank¹⁸ part of them, captured some with their crews¹⁹, and drove the rest into the harbour.

¹ scientia. ² gubernator. ³ eludo. ⁴ excipio. ⁵ singuli.
⁶ transcurro. ⁷ detergeo. ⁸ exercitatus. ⁹ remex.
¹⁰ onerarius. ¹¹ tarditas. ¹² gravitas. ¹³ = with a calm
(aequus) mind. ¹⁴ = to two apiece. ¹⁵ cominus. ¹⁶ manus
ferrea. ¹⁷ transcendo in. ¹⁸ deprimo. ¹⁹ = with the men.

XXVI

ALEXANDER IS WOUNDED

MEANWHILE the Macedonians, having gone out in a disorderly¹ line to seek fodder², were surprised³ by the barbarians, who rushed down from the nearest mountains. More were captured than slain, and the barbarians, driving their prisoners before them, retired back again into the mountains. While the king was attacking them⁴, fighting amidst the foremost⁵, he was struck by an arrow, which, planted in the middle of his thigh⁶, left its point⁷ there. The Macedonians in sorrow and dismay carried him back to camp.

On the next day the barbarians sent ambassadors to the king. He ordered them⁴ at once to be admitted, and, loosening the bandages⁸, showed them his thigh. Being ordered to sit down they asserted that the Macedonians were not sadder than they were when they heard of his wound, and that if they discovered the culprit⁹, they would surrender him; for only the impious¹⁰ fought against the gods.

After giving pledges¹¹ and recovering the captives the king received their capitulation.

¹ incompositus. ² pabulum. ³ opprimo. ⁴ see 13.
⁵ promptus. ⁶ crus. ⁷ spiculum. ⁸ fascia, -ae. ⁹ auctor.
¹⁰ sacrilegus. ¹¹ fides.

XXVII

THEMISTOCLES AND THE ATHENIAN FLEET

SINCE the public revenue¹ which accrued² from the mines³ was wasted⁴ year after year by the lavishness⁵ of the magistrates, Themistocles persuaded the people to build a fleet of a hundred ships with that money. What a means of safety that was to the whole of Greece was proved in the Persian war, when Xerxes attacked Europe by land and sea with such forces as no one ever employed either before or after. When the news of his approach reached Greece and it was said that the Athenians in particular were the object of his attack, they sent to Delphi to ask what they were to do. In answer to their inquiry the Pythian-priestess⁶ told them to protect themselves by means of their wooden⁷ walls. When no one understood what that reply meant, Themistocles persuaded them that the advice of Apollo was that they should take refuge⁸ on board the ships with their property: for they were the wooden wall signified by the god. Approving⁹ of such a plan they took such property as could be moved either to Salamis¹⁰ or Troezen¹¹; they handed over the care of the citadel and the temples to the priests and a few old men, and abandoned the rest of the town.

¹ pecunia. ² redeo. ³ metalla, -orum. ⁴ intereo (intrans.).

⁵ largitio. ⁶ Pythia. ⁷ ligneus. ⁸ se conferre. ⁹ probō.

¹⁰ Salamis, -is, or -inos. ¹¹ Troezen, -enis.

XXVIII

A BRAVE CENTURION AT THE SIEGE OF
GERGOVIA

¹ MARCUS VALERIUS, a centurion of the eighth legion, had attempted to burst open the gates, but was overwhelmed by numbers. Despairing for himself, as he had received many wounds, he said ¹ to the-men-of-his-company ², who had followed him, 'Since I cannot save myself along with you, I will at all events provide ³ for the lives of you whom I, led on by the desire of glory, have brought into danger. Now that the opportunity is given, consult your own safety.' With that he charged ⁴ into the midst of the enemy, and, after slaying two, pushed ⁵ the rest back a little way from the gate. When his men tried to help him, 'It is in vain,' he said, 'that ye try to succour my life. Leave this place therefore, while there is a chance ⁶, and return to the legion.' So shortly after he fell fighting, but proved the salvation of his men. Our soldiers, hard pressed on all sides, were dislodged ⁷ from the position with the loss of forty-six centurions.

¹ make this one sentence, 5. ² manipularis. ³ prospicio
(with dat.). ⁴ irrumpo (intrans.). ⁵ summoveo. ⁶ facultas.
⁷ deicio.

XXIX

A PLEA FOR MERCY

AT last the enemy were beleagured¹ on all sides. Suffering from the want of water, firewood², and corn, they asked for a parley³, as their cattle had been kept for four days without fodder, and for that to be in a place apart⁴ from the soldiers, if it were possible. When it was granted on the condition that they were willing to hold the conference in-public⁵, in the hearing of both armies the ambassadors urged that no one should be angry either with themselves or with the soldiers, because they wished to keep faith with their commander. But they had now satisfied the claims of duty⁶ and borne sufficient punishment⁷. They had suffered the want of all necessaries; and now they were hemmed round⁸ almost like wild beasts, prevented from obtaining water and prevented from advancing⁹; their bodies could no longer bear their hardships nor their minds the disgrace; and so they acknowledged themselves beaten and earnestly begged¹⁰ that, if any room was left for compassion, they might not find it necessary to proceed to extreme punishment. All this they set forward¹¹ with the greatest possible humility and submission¹².

¹ obsideo.² ligna, -orum.³ colloquium.⁴ semotus.⁵ palam.⁶ = they had done enough for duty (officium).⁷ supplicium.⁸ circummunio.⁹ = were cut off from water, cut off from an advance (ingressus).¹⁰ = begged and beseeched.

Two synonymous verbs in Latin often = a verb with intensive adverb in English.

¹¹ expono.¹² = as humbly and

submissively (subiecte) as possible.

XXX

A BESIEGED CITY

FROM the camp and from all the higher ground it was easy to look down into the city, (and see) how all the young men who had stayed in the town, and all those of riper years with their wives and children, either stretched out their hands to the sky from the wall, or visited the temples of the gods, and falling before the images¹ entreated their deities for victory. And of them all there was no one who did not think that the fate of all their possessions² depended on³ the results of that day. For all the distinguished youths and the most honourable⁴ persons of every age, in answer to a personal summons and appeal⁵, had embarked on the ships, in order that they might see, if anything untoward⁶ had happened to them, that there was nothing further left for them to attempt; if they had gained the victory, either through their own resources or by means of foreign assistance, they would be sure of the safety of their city.

¹ simulacrum. ² = fortunes. ³ consisto in. ⁴ amplius.

⁵ = having been called out by name (nominatim) and entreated.

⁶ adversus.

XXXI

A SURPRISE ATTACK

THE dictator then marched all his forces out of camp, and ordered the cavalry, which he thought had been cowed¹ by the recent engagement, to follow the main-body². He formed them in a triple line, and quickly accomplished a march of ten miles. So he reached the enemy's camp before they could discover what was going on. The latter³ were terrified both by the rapidity of our approach and by the departure of their friends, and as no time⁴ was given them for holding a council or getting their arms they were undecided whether it was more advisable to lead their forces against the enemy, to defend the camp, or to seek safety in flight. This fear on their³ part was made plain by their shouting and running-to-and-fro⁵. So our soldiers, enraged by the treachery of the previous⁶ day, burst into the camp. There³ those who were able in the hurry to seize their arms for a while resisted our attack, and fought in the midst of their carts⁷ and baggage, but the residue, consisting of boys and women, who had left their homes and crossed the river with all their men, began to take to flight on all sides. The dictator sent his cavalry in pursuit⁸ of them. The others, hearing the shouting in the rear and seeing their friends cut down, threw away their arms, abandoned their standards⁹, and rushed out of the camp.

¹ perterreo. ² agmen. ³ see 13. ⁴ spatium. ⁵ dis-
cursus. ⁶ pristinus. ⁷ carrus, -i. ⁸ consector. ⁹ signum.

XXXII

A BROKEN TRUCE

THE enemy disloyally¹ were looking for an opportunity for treachery² and deceit, as after the interval of a few days our men became-weary³ and relaxed⁴ in spirit. So at midday, when some had gone away, when others, after their protracted⁵ labour had fallen asleep actually on the works, and all their arms were laid aside and covered up⁶, the enemy suddenly sally forth from the gates and set fire⁷ to the works. A strong and favouring⁸ wind spread this in such a way that the mantlets⁹, the towers, and the engines¹⁰ all at once became alight¹¹, and these were entirely consumed before what had happened could be noticed. Our men, aroused by the sudden mishap¹², snatched up what arms they could; and others rushed up from the camp. They made an attack on the enemy, but were prevented by the arrows and catapults¹³ from pursuing the fugitives. So the labour of many months was ruined¹⁴ in a moment¹⁵ of time by the treachery of the enemy and the power of the gale.

¹ = without faith. ² perfidia. ³ languco. ⁴ remissus.
⁵ diutinus. ⁶ contego. ⁷ ignem infero. ⁸ secundus.
⁹ pluteus. ¹⁰ tormentum. ¹¹ flammam concipio. ¹² fortuna.
¹³ tormentum. ¹⁴ intereo (intrans.). ¹⁵ punctum.

XXXIII

ALEXANDER BEFORE TYRE

ALEXANDER, having¹ a fleet close at hand and thinking that a long siege would be a great hindrance to his other plans, sent heralds² to induce the Tyrians to make peace. These the Tyrians put to death, contrary to the law of nations³, and hurled into the sea. Alexander, therefore, moved by this shameful death of his men, decided to lay siege to the city. But it was necessary first to construct⁴ a mole⁵, in order to join the city with the mainland⁶. Great despair, therefore, came-over⁷ the minds of the soldiers, when they looked at the depth of the sea⁸, which could scarcely be filled up even with divine aid. But the king, by no means unversed⁹ in managing¹⁰ the minds of soldiers, announced that a vision of Hercules had appeared to him in a dream, stretching¹¹ out his right hand, and that with Hercules as leader and clearing¹² the way he seemed to enter the city. He spoke also of the murder¹³ of the heralds, and the violation of the law of nations, and said that there was only one city, which had dared to hinder his victorious progress¹⁴.

¹ see 10 (b).² caduceator.³ ius gentium.⁴ iacio.⁵ moles.⁶ continens.⁷ incedo (with dat.).⁸ = the deep

sea.

⁹ rudis (with genitive).¹⁰ pertracto.¹¹ porrigo.¹² aperio.¹³ see 11.¹⁴ = the course (cursus) of the victor.

XXXIV

A VISIT TO THE OLD SCHOOL

WHAT more pleasant task could be imposed¹ upon me by you than to search for a tutor for your brother's children? For by your favour² I return to school³, and renew, as-it-were⁴, that most agreeable time of life; I take my seat among the lads, as I was wont to do, and I actually discover how much influence, in consequence of my pursuits, I possess among them. For recently they were joking⁵ together audibly⁶ in the crowded lecture-hall⁷ in the presence of many of our rank-of-life⁸. I entered; they became silent. I would not mention this, if it did not conduce⁹ to their credit rather than to mine, and if I did not wish that you should be able to hope that your nephews are studying earnestly. For what is of greater moment to you, than that the children should be found worthy of their father and their uncle? I should have claimed¹⁰ this¹¹ charge as mine¹², even if you had not entrusted it to me.

¹ iniungo. ² beneficium. ³ schola. ⁴ quasi. ⁵ iocor.
⁶ clare. ⁷ auditorium. ⁸ ordo. ⁹ pertineo. ¹⁰ vindico.
¹¹ see **13**. ¹² = for me.

XXXV

A FIRE-SHIP

IN the meantime the Tyrians had propelled ¹ forward with the oars a ship of extraordinary size, laden at the stern ² with stones and sand ³, and smeared ⁴ with pitch ⁵ and sulphur ⁶. When the sails had caught ⁷ the full force of the wind, it quickly moved up to the mole ⁸. Then, after the prow had been set on fire, the rowers leapt down into the boats ⁹, which followed, provided for that very purpose. The ship, however, as the flame caught, began to spread the fire more widely, and it seized on the tower and the other works placed on the mole, before any resistance could be offered ¹⁰. And those who had leapt down into the little boats threw torches ¹¹, and whatever was suitable for feeding ¹² the fire, on to these works. And now, not only the foot of the towers, but also the topmost stories ¹³ had caught fire, while those who were on the towers were either swallowed up in the flames, or, throwing away their arms, lowered themselves into the sea.

¹ concito. ² puppis. ³ arena. ⁴ illino. ⁵ bitumen.
⁶ sulphur. ⁷ concipio. ⁸ moles. ⁹ scapha. ¹⁰ = before
it could be met (occurro); use pass. impers. ¹¹ fax. ¹² alo.
¹³ tabulatum.

XXXVI

CICERO WRITES TO HIS WIFE FROM
ATHENS

If it is well with you and Tullia¹, it is also well with our dear Marcus and with myself. We came to Athens on the 14th of October, after having had unfavourable² winds, and a slow and disagreeable voyage³. As we left the ship, your slave met us with the letters. I received your missive and gathered from it that you were afraid the previous ones might not have been delivered⁴. All have been delivered, and you have given a very careful account⁵ of everything, which was particularly agreeable to me. I am not surprised that this letter which he brought was short, for you are now waiting for me, or rather for us, in person; and we indeed are anxious to come to you as soon as possible, although I understand to what a country we are coming; for I learn from the letters of many friends, which the slave brought me, that everything looks⁶ towards war, so that, when I have come, I shall not be allowed to conceal my opinions. But as I must submit to⁷ my fate, I shall endeavour to come with all the more haste, that I may consider the whole case with greater ease. I should like you to come on to meet me as far as you possibly can.

¹ = if you and Tullia are well. ² adversus. ³ = after having voyaged slowly and disagreeably (incommode). ⁴ reddo.
⁵ I give an account = perscribo. ⁶ specto. ⁷ subeo (trans.).

XXXVII

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

AFTER his victory in the war against the Persians Themistocles announced in the assembly¹ that he had a plan which would benefit the state, but that it must not become generally known. So he asked the people to appoint some one to whom he might communicate it. Aristides was appointed. Then Themistocles informed him that it was possible to set fire secretly to the Lacedaemonian fleet, which had been drawn-up-on-shore² at Gythaeum, by which action the power of Lacedaemon would inevitably³ be shattered. When Aristides heard this, he returned to the assembly, and said: 'What Themistocles proposes is very advantageous, but by no means honourable.' The Athenians, therefore, came to the conclusion that what was not honourable was not advantageous either⁴, and, by the advice of Aristides, rejected⁵ the proposition entirely, though they had never even heard what it was.

¹ contio. ² subduco. ³ = by which action it was necessary that the power would be broken. ⁴ not . . . either = ne . . . quidem. ⁵ repudio.

XXXVIII

THE DIFFICULTIES OF A GENERAL.

SULLA had everything to do at once ; he had to display¹ the flag², which was a signal when it was necessary to begin the battle ; he had to make a signal with the bugle³, to recall the soldiers from the works and to send for those who had gone on in advance a little way in order to seek materials-for-an-earthwork⁴. He had to draw up his line, and encourage his soldiers. A great part of all this was prevented by the shortness of time and the arrival of the enemy. Two circumstances proved of assistance in these difficulties. First, the knowledge and experience⁵ of the men, who from having been trained⁶ in previous engagements could lay down for themselves what was the necessary course, just as well as be shown it by others ; and secondly, the fact that Sulla had forbidden the several lieutenants to leave the works and their respective⁷ regiments, unless the camp had been fortified. The latter, because of the close-proximity⁸ and rapid-movements⁹ of the enemy, no longer waited for Sulla's orders, but of themselves carried out all that seemed necessary.

¹ propono.² vexillum.³ tuba.⁴ agger.⁵ usus.⁶ exercito.⁷ singuli.⁸ propinquitas.⁹ celeritas.

XXXIX

ADVICE TO A PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR

My love towards you compels me, not to instruct¹ you (for indeed you need no instructor), but to warn you to remember and heed² what you already know. Consider that you have been sent to the province of Achaia, which is the real and genuine³ Greece, in which culture⁴, letters, and even the fruits of the earth are said to have first been discovered. Respect⁵ the gods who were its founders⁶ and the names of the gods, respect its past glory and even its old age, old age which in a man is venerable, but in cities is sacred. Let there be in your mind respect for its antiquity, for its mighty deeds, and even for its legends⁷. Always keep before your eyes the fact that this is the land which sent us its laws, that it is Athens which you are visiting and Lacedaemon that you are governing. It would be hard and cruel, (nay) barbarous, to rob these cities of the shadow⁸ and name of liberty which remains to them. Remember what each state has been, but not in order that you may despise them for having ceased so to be, and let all pride and harshness be put on one side⁹. I wish you to believe, as I said at the beginning, that I have written this by way of advice¹⁰, not instruction¹⁰, but in truth I have no fear that in my love for you I have exceeded the limit¹¹.

¹ praecipio. ² observo. ³ merus. ⁴ humanitas.
⁵ revereor. ⁶ conditor. ⁷ fabula. ⁸ umbra. ⁹ = let
pride and harshness be absent. ¹⁰ use participles, = I . . . advising.
¹¹ modus.

XL

OPERATIONS BEFORE A BATTLE

THERE was a small marsh between our army and that of the enemy. The latter were waiting to see if our men would cross this; while our troops were under arms, prepared, if the others commenced to cross, to attack them whilst in-difficulties¹. Meanwhile a cavalry skirmish was fought between the two lines. When neither side took the initiative² in crossing, Scipio led back his men to camp, though the cavalry engagement proved more favourable³ to us. The enemy immediately hastened from that place to the river Ebro⁴, which was in the rear of our camp. There they discovered a ford⁵, and attempted to take over a part of their forces, with the intention, if they could, of capturing the fort⁶, which the lieutenant commanded, and of destroying the bridge; or, if they could not do this, of laying waste the fields in the vicinity, which were of great use to us in carrying on the war, and of cutting off our supplies⁷.

¹ impeditus. ² initium facio. ³ secundus. ⁴ Hiberus.
⁵ vada, -orum. ⁶ castellum. ⁷ nostros commeatu prohibeo.

XLI

A CUNNING TRICK (1)

A ROMAN knight named Tullius, a man of wit and liberal education¹, had betaken himself to Syracuse, with the idea², as he used to say, of taking a holiday³, not of doing business⁴. He repeatedly said that he wished to buy a small garden, to which he could invite his friends and where he might amuse himself without fear of any interruption⁵. When this had got about⁶, a certain Greek, who carried on the trade of a banker⁷ at Syracuse, said to him that his grounds were not for-sale⁸, but that Tullius might use them, if he wished, as his own. At the same time he invited the man to dinner in his gardens on the next day. Now the Greek, being a banker⁹, was popular with all classes, and so, when Tullius had promised (to come), he summoned some fishermen¹⁰, and asked them to fish¹¹ on the next day opposite to his garden; and he told them what he wanted them to do.

¹ = not unwitty (infacetus) and sufficiently educated (litteratus).
² causa. ³ otior. ⁴ negotior. ⁵ = without interrupters
(interpellator). ⁶ percrebresco. ⁷ argentarium facio.
⁸ venalis (adj.). ⁹ argentarius. ¹⁰ piscator. ¹¹ piscor.

XLII

A CUNNING TRICK (2)

TULLIUS came to dinner at the proper time, and found that a banquet¹ had been prepared by the Greek on a magnificent-scale². There were a large number of fishing-boats³ in sight, and each fisherman brought what he had caught. The fish were cast at the feet of the host. Then says Tullius. 'What, pray, is this? Are there so many fish, and so many boats here?' To which the other replies, 'Of course⁴; all the fish there are in Syracuse are here.' Then Tullius, fired by desire, urged the Greek to sell, and buys the garden at the price which the Greek asked. On the next day Tullius invites his friends, and comes himself in-good-time⁵. He does not, however, see a single vessel. So he asked his next-door⁶ neighbour⁷ whether it was a fishermen's holiday⁸, because he did not see any of them. 'It is no holiday,' says he, 'as far as I know, but none are accustomed to fish here: I was wondering therefore what happened yesterday.' Tullius was indignant⁹; but what was he to do?

(Render this piece in conversational style; see 17.)

¹ convivium. ² opipare (adv.). ³ cymba. ⁴ = what is wonderful?
⁵ mature (adv.). ⁶ proximus. ⁷ vicinus.
⁸ feriae. ⁹ stomachor.

XLIII

THE RELIGION OF THE GAULS

EVERY tribe among the Gauls is extremely superstitious¹. On this account, those who are afflicted² with serious illnesses, and those who are engaged³ in scenes-of-danger or in battles, either sacrifice⁴ or make a vow that they will sacrifice human beings as victims. They employ the Druids as ministers⁵ for these sacrifices. They think that, unless a man's life is given up in return for a man's life, the power of the gods cannot be appeased⁶. Others have idols⁷ of gigantic size, whose limbs are woven⁸ of osiers⁹; these they fill with living persons, and when they are set on fire the victims are surrounded by the flames and suffocated¹⁰. They think that the torture¹¹ of those who have been detected in theft or brigandage¹² or some heinous-crime¹³ is more pleasing to the gods, but when there are none of this class they also have recourse¹⁴ to the torture of the innocent. Mercury¹⁵ is the god whom they worship most; there are many idols of him, and they regard him as the discoverer of all arts.

¹ = is given up to superstitions (religio). ² affectus.
³ versor. ⁴ immolo. ⁵ administer. ⁶ placo. ⁷ simula-
 crum. ⁸ contexo. ⁹ vimen. ¹⁰ exanimo. ¹¹ sup-
 plicium. ¹² latrocinium. ¹³ noxia, -ae. ¹⁴ descendo.
¹⁵ see 15 (b).

XLIV

THE RELATIONS OF SICILY WITH ROME

BEFORE I speak of the troubles¹ of Sicily, I think I ought to say a few words about the dignity, antiquity, and usefulness of that province. Now you ought to take careful account² of all your provinces, but in particular of Sicily for many very good reasons. Sicily was the first of all foreign³ countries to attach⁴ itself to the friendship and faith of the Roman people: Sicily was the first country to be styled a province, that glory⁵ of the Roman empire, and the first to teach our ancestors how glorious a thing it was to rule foreign nations. Sicily alone has showed such loyalty and goodwill towards the Roman people, that, when once the states of that island had entered into friendship with us, they never afterwards fell away⁶. The majority and those the most distinguished continued to be our friends in-perpetuity⁷. Nor would the great power of Carthage have fallen so easily, if Sicily had not been accessible⁸ to us, both to furnish a supply of corn and to be a refuge⁹ for our fleets. It was for this reason that the Sicilian towns, after the destruction of Carthage, were adorned by Africanus with beautiful statues¹⁰ and memorials¹¹.

¹ incommodum. ² = carefully to take account (rationem habere). ³ exterus. ⁴ applico. ⁵ ornamentum. ⁶ deficio.
⁷ perpetuo (adv.). ⁸ pateo. ⁹ receptaculum. ¹⁰ signum.
¹¹ monumentum.

XLV

A GENERAL COMMUNICATES WITH HIS
SUBORDINATES

So the general made his way by forced ¹ marches into the territories of the Cantabrians ². There he ascertained from his prisoners what was going on in the camp of his lieutenant, and in what danger our cause was. Thereupon by large bribes ³ he persuaded one of the Spanish ⁴ troopers to carry a letter to his lieutenant. He sends this written in Greek characters ⁵, to prevent our plans being discovered by the enemy, if the letter was intercepted. He advised the messenger, if he could not approach, to hurl a spear, with the letter attached ⁶ to the thong ⁷, within the lines ⁸ of the camp. In the letter he said that he had started with his regiment, and would soon arrive, and he encouraged them to maintain their former ⁹ courage. The Spaniard, fearing the risk, threw the spear, just as he had been instructed. By chance this stuck to one of the towers, and was not noticed by our men for two days. On the third day it was seen by some soldier, taken down and carried to the lieutenant. He perused it, and then read-it-aloud ¹⁰ at a meeting of the soldiers. All were filled with great joy.

¹ = by great marches.² Cantaber, -abri.³ praemium.⁴ Hispanus.⁵ littera.⁶ deligo.⁷ amentum.⁸ munitio.⁹ pristinus.¹⁰ recito.

XLVI

ATTACK ON A MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD (1)

MANY obscure¹ towns were abandoned by their inhabitants and fell into the king's hands. Their people, fully armed, seized on a mountain named Aornis, which, it was rumoured, had been in vain besieged by Hercules, who was compelled by an earthquake² to desist³. As the rock was steep and precipitous⁴ on all sides, Alexander was at-a-loss⁵ for a plan, when an old man well-acquainted with the country⁶ came up to him with his two sons, promising, if it was made worth his while⁷, to point out the way-of-approach. Alexander decided to give him eighty talents, and after detaining one of the young men as a hostage, sent him away to carry out what he had offered. The rock did not rise to a high summit⁸, as most do, by moderate and gentle slopes⁹, but was set up exactly in the shape of a pyramid¹⁰; the lowest parts of it were the widest, the higher portions came together more closely, and the top rose to a sharp peak¹¹. The river Indus, very deep, with rugged banks on both sides, came up close to the foot¹² of it, and on the other side were chasms¹³ and steep¹⁴ gullies¹⁵.

¹ ignobilis. ² terrae motus. ³ absisto. ⁴ abruptus.
⁵ inops (with genit.). ⁶ = the places. ⁷ to be worth while
= operae pretium esse. ⁸ fastigium. ⁹ clivus. ¹⁰ meta, -ae.
¹¹ cacumen. ¹² = the roots (radix). ¹³ vorago. ¹⁴ prae-
ruptus. ¹⁵ eluvies.

XLVII

ATTACK ON A MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD (2)

AT first, because the danger was so evident, it was decided that the king should not run the risk¹. But when the signal was given with the trumpet, he turned to his body-guard², ordered them to follow him, and was the first to attack the cliff. Then no Macedonian stood still, but leaving their posts³ all of their own accord followed their king. The fate of many was pitiable, for falling from the steep cliff they were swallowed up⁴ by the neighbouring river; a sad sight even to those who were not making-the-venture⁵. They were warned by the fate of the others of what they had to fear for themselves, and, their pity turning to alarm, they mourned⁶, not for those whom they had lost, but for themselves. And now they had reached⁷ a point from which they could not return without fatal-consequences⁸, unless they were victorious, since the barbarians were rolling down huge stones upon them as they ascended. They were struck by these, and fell headlong⁹, as the foothold¹⁰ was insecure¹¹ and slippery¹².

¹ discrimen subeo. ² = the guardians of his body. ³ statio.
⁴ haurio. ⁵ periclitor. ⁶ defleo (trans.). ⁷ use pass.
impers. ⁸ pernicies. ⁹ praeceps. ¹⁰ gradus. ¹¹ instabilis.
¹² lubricus.

XLVIII

ATTACK ON A MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD (3)

NEVERTHELESS Alexander and Charon, whom the king had sent on with thirty picked¹ men, made their way up and began to fight at-close-quarters². But, as the barbarians showered missiles upon them from-above³, they received wounds themselves more often than they inflicted them. So Alexander, while fighting with more daring than caution⁴, mindful both of his name and his promise, was stabbed⁵ and overwhelmed⁶ on all sides. And when Charon saw him lying prostrate, he began to rush upon the enemy, forgetful of everything except vengeance⁷, and slew many with the spear and some with the sword. But as so many were attacking him alone, he fell lifeless⁸ on the body of his friend. The king, just as was meet⁹, was moved by the death of his most forward¹⁰ warriors and of the other soldiers, and gave the signal for retreat¹¹. It proved their salvation that they retired gradually and without fear, and that the barbarians did not press upon them in their retreat. The king, however, decided to give up¹² the attempt¹³, because no hope presented itself of gaining possession of the cliff; but still he made an appearance of persevering¹⁴ in the attack, for he ordered the roads to be blocked, towers to be moved up, and others to relieve¹⁵ the wearied soldiers.

¹ delectus. ² cominus. ³ superne. ⁴ note idiom = more boldly than more cautiously (caute).
⁵ confodio. ⁶ obruo.
⁷ ultio. ⁸ exanimis (adj.). ⁹ par. ¹⁰ promptus.
¹¹ signum do receptui. ¹² desisto. ¹³ inceptum. ¹⁴ persevero.
¹⁵ succedo (with dat.).

XLIX

PARENTS MUST MAKE ALLOWANCES FOR
THEIR SONS' FAILINGS

A CERTAIN person was chiding¹ his son, because (as he said) he used to buy horses and dogs at too extravagant a rate². I say to him, after the young man had gone, 'Ah! did you never do anything which your father could censure? Do you not sometimes now do that which your son would blame with the like severity³, if he were suddenly to become the father and you the son? Are not all men tempted⁴ by some failing⁵? Does not one person indulge himself in this, and another in that?' Warned by this instance of excessive⁶ severity, I have written this to you in the name of the love which we have for each other, lest at any time you also should treat⁷ your son too harshly and sternly. Consider that he is a boy, and that you were once, and so use your fatherhood⁸ that you may remember that you are a human being and the father of a human being.

¹ castigo. ² = too extravagantly (sumptuose). ³ gravitas.
⁴ duco. ⁵ error. ⁶ immodicus. ⁷ tracto. ⁸ = use the
fact that you are a father.

L

FLIGHT OF DARIUS AFTER ARBELA

DARIUS with a few companions of his flight had hastened to the river Lycus. After he had crossed it he was in doubt whether he should destroy the bridge, as it was announced that the enemy would soon arrive. But he saw that if he broke down the bridge many thousands of his men, who had not yet ^{each} the river, would be at the mercy¹ of the enemy. It is well known² that on his departure, leaving³ the bridge intact, he remarked that he would rather grant a passage to his pursuers than deprive⁴ the fugitives of one. After traversing⁵ a great distance in his flight he reached Arbela⁶ at about midnight. Chance had directed thither the flight of the greater part of his friends and soldiers. And so he called them together and explained that he had no doubt that Alexander would attack the most populous⁷ cities, and the fields that abounded⁸ in all kinds of supplies: the furthest parts of his kingdom were still intact; and from these he would repair his strength without difficulty; let that greedy⁹ race, destined soon to be at his mercy, seize on his treasure¹⁰ and glut¹¹ themselves with gold.

¹ = would be the prey (praeda). ² constat. ³ sino.

⁴ aufero (with acc. of thing and dat. of person). ⁵ emetior.

⁶ Arbela, -orum; a town of Assyria. ⁷ celebr. ⁸ abundo.

⁹ avidus. ¹⁰ gaza. ¹¹ satio.

LI

ALEXANDER REACHES THE OXUS

AT last he reached the river Oxus, at about the beginning of the evening, but a large part of his army had not been able to follow. He ordered fires to be lighted on a high mountain, in order that those who found difficulty in following might be aware that they were not far from the camp. He quickly refreshed¹ the soldiers who belonged to the van-guard² with food and drink³, and ordered some to fill skins⁴, and others all the vessels⁵ in which water could be carried, and bear help to their comrades. But those who drank too eagerly⁶ died from suffocation⁷, and the number of these was larger than he had lost in any battle. Alexander, however, without refreshing himself⁸ either with food or drink, took his stand where the army was coming, and did not retire to attend to⁹ his own person until those who closed the line had all passed. He spent the whole of that night in great mental distress¹⁰, nor was he happier on the next day, because he had no boats, and a bridge could not be constructed.

¹ firmo. ² primum agmen. ³ potio. ⁴ uter. ⁵ vas, vasis. ⁶ intemperanter. ⁷ = the breath (spiritus) having been cut off. ⁸ = not refreshed (reficio). ⁹ curo. ¹⁰ motus, -us.

LII

GERMANICUS ADDRESSES HIS MUTINOUS
SOLDIERS (1)

NEITHER wife nor son are dearer to me than my father and the state; but he will be defended by his own majesty, and the empire of Rome by the other armies. My wife and children, whom I would willingly offer up to destruction for the sake of your glory, I now remove out of the reach of your madness¹; in order that, whatever crime this is that threatens², it may be expiated³ by my blood alone, and that the murder⁴ of a great-grandson⁵ of Augustus and a daughter-in-law⁶ of Tiberius may not make your guilt greater still⁷. What name shall I give this assembly? Am I to call you soldiers, you who have beset⁸ your commander's son with an entrenchment and with arms, or am I to call you citizens, you who have renounced⁹ the authority of the Senate? You have violated even the rights of enemies, the privileges of ambassadors, and the law of nations.

¹ = far from those-being-mad (furo).

² immineo.

³ pio.

⁴ see 11.

⁵ pronepos.

⁶ nurus.

⁷ = make you more

guilty.

⁸ circumsedeo.

⁹ proicio.

LIII

GERMANICUS ADDRESSES HIS MUTINOUS
SOLDIERS (2)

A FINE return, first and twentieth legions, do you make ¹ to your leader! Shall I carry this report to my father, who hears from the other provinces nothing but what is welcome ², that his own recruits ³, his own veterans ⁴ are not satisfied ⁵ with discharge ⁶ or bounty; that only here centurions are murdered, tribunes cast out, and envoys imprisoned ⁷; that camps and rivers are stained ⁸ with blood, and that I drag on a precarious ⁹ life amidst bitter foes. Why, my friends, on the first day of our meeting, in your heedlessness ¹⁰ did you snatch from me that weapon, which I was preparing to plunge into my breast? he who offered me his sword acted better and more lovingly. I should at least have perished before I was conscious of so many crimes, and you would have chosen a leader who might leave ¹¹ my death unpunished, but would avenge that of Varus and his three legions.

¹ I make a return = gratiam refero. ² laetus. ³ tiro
⁴ veteranus. ⁵ satio. ⁶ missio, -onis. ⁷ includo.
⁸ inficio. ⁹ precarius. ¹⁰ improvidus (adj.). ¹¹ sino.

LIV

THE HUNTING EXPLOITS OF A LITERARY
MAN

You will laugh, and laugh you may. I, the man you know, have caught three wild-boars¹, and very fine they are too. Yourself? you say. Myself; not that I departed in any degree from my (usual) indolence² and calm³. I sat by the nets⁴; there was no hunting-spear⁵ or lance⁶ at hand, but a pen⁷ and a notebook⁸. I was musing over⁹ something and making notes¹⁰, so that I might bring back my tablets¹¹ full, though my hands were empty. There is no reason why you should despise this method of study. It is wonderful how the mind is stirred by the exercise¹² and movement of the body. Moreover the woods and the solitude and the very silence itself are great incentives¹³ to thought. So when you go a-hunting, you will be allowed, on my authority, to take your note book with you. You will find that Minerva wanders over the mountains just as much as Diana.

[Translate in epistolary style, see 17.]

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ¹ aper. | ² inertia. | ³ quies. | ⁴ rete. | ⁵ venabulum. |
| ⁶ lancea. | ⁷ stilus, -i. | ⁸ pugillares, -ium. | ⁹ meditor. | |
| ¹⁰ enoto. | ¹¹ cerae, -arum. | ¹² agitatio. | ¹³ incitamentum. | |

LV

THE CASE FOR THE AEDUI

THE Aedui (Orat. Obliqua) and their dependents¹ have fought again and again with the Germans. They have been defeated, and have suffered great reverses; they have lost all their nobles, all their senate, all their cavalry. Crushed by these battles and reverses, they, who formerly possessed the most influence² in Gaul through their own valour and the friendship of the Roman people, have been compelled to give as hostages the most noble of their state, and to bind³ the community by an oath not to demand the hostages back, or to ask for assistance from Rome, or to refuse to be for ever under the sway⁴ and authority of their enemies. I am the only one out of the whole state, who could not be induced to take the oath or to surrender my children as hostages. For that reason I have fled from my country, and come to the senate at Rome to demand help.

¹ cliens.

² I possess most influence = plurimum possum.

³ obstringo.

⁴ dicio.

LVI

WHEN CIVIL WAR THREATENS

You can tell in what a critical-position¹ my safety is, together with that of all respectable² citizens, and even of the entire commonwealth, from the fact that we have left our homes and our country itself to the mercy of the spoiler and incendiary³. Matters have reached such a pass that, unless some god or some accident⁴ come to our assistance, it is impossible for us to be saved. For my part, ever since I came to the city, I never ceased to plan, to say, and to do everything that might conduce⁵ to harmony⁶. But an extraordinary fit of madness had come over all, not the disaffected⁷ only, but those also who are regarded as respectable; and so they desired a contest in spite of my protesting⁸ that there was nothing more harrowing⁹ than civil war. So when Caesar was carried away by a sort of frenzy¹⁰ and had so far forgotten his fame and his position as to seize on Arretium, we abandoned the city; as to how far we acted wisely or bravely there is no advantage in discussing¹¹; you see indeed in what a plight¹² we are.

¹ discrimen.² bonus.³ = to be spoiled and burnt.⁴ casus.⁵ pertineo.⁶ concordia.⁷ improbus.⁸ clamo.⁹ miser.¹⁰ amentia.¹¹ disputo.¹² casus.

LVII

THE BEGINNING OF A BATTLE

IN the evening the consul passed the word¹ through the camp that before daybreak the men and horses should be attended to² and fed³, and that the troopers should be armed and keep their horses saddled⁴ and bridled⁵. Almost before it was light, he sent out all the cavalry with the light-armed troops⁶ against the Carthaginian outposts⁷, and then immediately went forward himself with the heavy-armed legions⁸. Contrary to the expectations of his own men and the enemy the wings were guarded by the Roman soldiery, and the allies were placed in the centre. Hasdrubal, aroused by the shouting of the cavalry, rushed from his tent⁹, and saw the confusion in front of the camp and the panic¹⁰ of his troops while the standards of the legions were gleaming in the distance and the plains were filled with the enemy. So at once he sent out all his cavalry against the enemy's horsemen, and marched out of the camp with a body of infantry. In drawing up his line he made no change from his usual custom.

¹ tesseram do.² curatus.³ pransus.⁴ instratus.⁵ frenatus.⁶ levis armatura.⁷ statio.⁸ = with the

heavy-armed (gravis) body of legions.

⁹ tabernaculum.¹⁰ trepidatio.

LVIII

CAESAR'S EXPLOITS IN GAUL

IN the course of the nine years in which he was in authority¹ his achievements were pretty nearly as follows. He reduced all Gaul, which is bounded by the pass² of-the-Pyrenees³, by the Alps and Cevennes⁴, and by the rivers Rhine and Rhone, and has a circumference⁵ of about 3,200 miles, to the form of a province, with the exception of the allied states and those that had served him well⁶. He was the first of the Romans, by constructing a bridge, to attack the Germans who live across the Rhine, and to inflict severe defeats upon them. He also attacked the Britains who were formerly unknown, and having vanquished them demanded hostages and an indemnity⁷. Amongst so many successes he experienced a reverse⁸ on three occasions, and no more; in Britain, when his fleet was almost destroyed by a violent storm; in Gaul, when a legion was routed at Gergovia; and in the territory of the Germans, when his lieutenants lost their lives by an ambuscade. To the legions which he had received from the state he added others at his own private expense⁹, one of which was levied¹⁰ in Transalpine Gaul, and had a Gallic title¹¹, for it was called 'Alauda', which he trained¹² and equipped¹³ in the Roman fashion, and to which he afterwards gave the citizenship¹⁴.

¹ imperium. ² saltus. ³ Pyrenaicus (adj.). ⁴ mons Gebenna. ⁵ circuitus. ⁶ = that deserved well. ⁷ pecuniae (pl.). ⁸ adversus casus. ⁹ sumptus. ¹⁰ conscribo. ¹¹ vocabulum. ¹² instituo. ¹³ orno. ¹⁴ civitate dono.

LIX

A JOINT TRIUMPH

AN arrangement-was-made¹ between the two consuls by letter that, although they were coming from different directions, they should approach the city at one and the same time, just as they had carried on the government with one mind. The one who reached Praeneste² first was requested to wait³ there for his colleague. It so happened that they both arrived at Praeneste on the same day. A proclamation was sent on from there that the senate should meet three days afterwards at the temple of Bellona, and they approached the city, all the population pouring out⁴ to meet them. Some congratulated⁵ them, others expressed their thanks⁶ that the state had been saved by their exertions. After⁷ giving an account to the senate of their achievements, in the manner of all commanders, they requested that, in return for the resolute and successful management⁸ of public affairs, honour should be rendered to the gods, and they themselves should be allowed to enter the city in triumph. The Fathers replied that they granted their request from thankfulness⁹ first to the gods, and then after the gods to the consuls⁷. So to avoid dividing their triumph after having carried on the war in mutual accord, they arranged that one consul should enter the city in a four-horse car¹⁰ followed by the soldiers, while the other should ride in¹¹ unattended¹².

¹ it is arranged = *convenit* (*impers.*). ² Praeneste, -is (*neut.*), a town of Latium. ³ *opperior*. ⁴ *effundor*. ⁵ *gratulor*.
⁶ *gratias ago*. ⁷ Make this one complex sentence. Which is the main idea? see 5. ⁸ I manage = *administro*: see 11.
⁹ = through the desert (*meritum*) of . . . ¹⁰ *quadrigae*, -arum.
¹¹ *equo invehor*. ¹² = without soldiers.

LX

AN IMPERTINENT THEORIST

WHEN Hannibal, after being banished from Carthage, came as an exile to Antiochus at Ephesus, he was invited by his hosts¹ to hear the philosopher Phormio. He said he had no objection, and then that eloquent² personage discoursed to him for several hours on the duties of a general and the whole art of war. All the rest of the audience were highly delighted, and asked Hannibal what he thought³ of that philosopher. The Carthaginian thereupon is said to have replied that he had seen many crazy⁴ old men, but no one who was more crazy than Phormio. And rightly too. For what could be more presumptuous⁵ than for a Greek, who had never seen the face of the enemy⁶, or a camp, who in short had never come-into-contact⁷ with even the humblest department⁸ of any state office⁹, to give instruction¹⁰ in the art of war to such a man as Hannibal, who in the course of so many years had contested the supremacy¹¹ with the Roman people, the conquerors of the world?

¹ hospes. ² copiosus. ³ iudico. ⁴ delirus. ⁵ arrogans.
⁶ = had never seen an enemy. ⁷ attingo (trans.).
⁸ pars. ⁹ munus. ¹⁰ praecepta, -orum. ¹¹ de imperio certo.

LXI

A DESCENT UPON NEW CARTHAGE

WHILE Mago was preparing to cross over to Africa, news was brought to him from Carthage that the senate ordered him to take his fleet across to Italy. As he was sailing along¹ the Spanish coast, he landed² some troops near to New Carthage and laid waste the fields in the vicinity. Then he brought³ his fleet up to the city. During the day⁴ he kept his soldiers in the ships, but at night he effected a landing on the shore and marched up to the walls, for he thought that the city was not held by an adequate⁵ garrison, and that some of the townspeople would make a movement in the hope of bringing about a revolution. But the news of the raid⁶, of the flight of the country-people⁷, and the approach of the enemy had been carried to the city by some panic-stricken⁸ messengers from the fields, and the fleet had been seen during the day. So the inhabitants were kept under arms in battle order within the gate that faced⁹ the lake¹⁰ and the sea. When the enemy, a mixed band of soldiers and sailors, came up to the walls in loose order¹¹, the gate was suddenly thrown open, and the Romans rush forth with a shout, and pursue the enemy, who had been thrown into confusion and routed at the first charge and the first volley¹², right down to the sea shore. Nor would any have survived the rout and the battle, if the ships had not been brought close in to the beach, and received the panic-stricken fugitives.

¹ praetervehor. ² in terram expono. ³ appello, -ere.

⁴ interdiu. ⁵ = sufficiently strong. ⁶ populatio. ⁷ agrestis.

⁸ trepidus. ⁹ = turned to. ¹⁰ stagnum. ¹¹ effusus (participle).

¹² = the first discharge (coniectus) of weapons.

LXII

SOME NICE POINTS OF HONOUR

CASES often occur¹ when expediency² seems to be opposed³ to honour⁴. Suppose, for example, a worthy man has brought a large amount⁵ of corn from Alexandria to Rhodes at a time of great scarcity⁶ and famine when the price of corn in the market is extremely high⁷; suppose this same man knows that several traders have set sail⁸ from Alexandria, and suppose on the voyage he has seen their ships, laden with corn, making for Rhodes; would he be likely, I ask, to tell this to the Rhodians, or would he sell his corn in silence at the highest possible rate? We are supposing that he is a respectable and judicious⁹ person, who would not conceal the matter from the Rhodians, if he thought it dishonourable to do so, but would be doubtful whether it was dishonourable or not? Suppose a man is selling a house on account of certain faults¹⁰, which he knows of, but everybody else does not: I want-to-know, if the vendor¹¹ has not told this to the purchasers¹², but has sold his house at a far higher price than he thought he would sell it, whether he has acted unjustly or wickedly in that matter.

¹ incido. ² utilitas. ³ repugno (with dat.). ⁴ honestas.
⁵ numerus. ⁶ inopia. ⁷ = in the greatest dearness (caritas)
of the corn-market (annona). ⁸ solvo. ⁹ sapiens. ¹⁰ vitium.
¹¹ venditor. ¹² emptor.

LXIII

CICERO ASKS FOR A FRIEND'S ADVICE

I AM greatly disquieted¹ by these serious and unfortunate events, and so, though I have no opportunity of conferring² with you in person, I still wish to avail myself of your advice. Now the whole question³ is this; how do you think I ought to act, if Pompeius withdraws from Italy, as I fancy he will do? So that you may advise me the more easily, I will set forth⁴ in brief what ideas occur to me on either side. The great services⁵ of Pompeius in the matter of my own preservation, the intimacy⁶ which I have with him, and the interests of the state, all lead me to think that I must unite my plans with his plans, and my future⁷ with his future. So stands the case on the one side: now see what there is on the other. Our friend Pompeius has done nothing wisely or resolutely; nothing, you may add, but what was contrary to my advice and wishes. What could be more shameful than this departure, or rather this dishonourable flight from the city? What terms⁸ should not have been accepted rather than desert our country? The terms were bad, I confess; but is anything worse than this? Has not the way to the city been left open⁹, and all public and private wealth handed over to the enemy?

¹ perturbo.² delibero.³ deliberatio.⁴ explico.⁵ meritum.⁶ familiaritas.⁷ fortuna.⁸ condicio.⁹ patefacio.

LXIV

A TREACHEROUS SCHOOLMASTER (1)

It was the custom among the Faliscans¹ to employ the same person as tutor and companion to their children. Several boys also were entrusted at the same time to the care of one man, a habit which prevails² in Greece even to this day, and the children of the leading men, as is generally the case, were trained³ by the teacher who seemed to excel⁴ in knowledge. This man, in time of peace, had commenced-the-habit⁵ of taking the boys out in front of the city for the sake of play⁶ and exercise⁷, and he had not discontinued⁸ this custom during the period of the war. As soon as an opportunity offered, he went out a greater distance than usual⁹, and brought them through the enemy's outposts and the Roman camp straight to the head quarters¹⁰ of Camillus. There he crowned¹¹ his wicked act by a still more wicked speech, that he had delivered Falerii into the hands of the Romans when he put into their power those children, whose fathers were the leading men¹² in that city.

¹ Falisci. ² maneo. ³ erudio. ⁴ praeccello. ⁵ instituo
(followed by infin.). ⁶ lusus, -us. ⁷ use gerund of exerceo.

⁸ intermitto. ⁹ cf. celerius solito = swifter than usual.

¹⁰ praetorium. ¹¹ = he adds a : . . speech to the . . . act.

¹² = the heads (caput) of affairs.

LXV

A TREACHEROUS SCHOOLMASTER (2)

CAMILLUS, hearing this, said, 'Villain¹ that you are, you have come with your wicked offering² to a people and a commander that are quite different from you. We have not with the people of Falerii that alliance³ which is made by human compact⁴; but the alliance which nature has implanted⁵ in us exists and always will exist for both parties. There are laws of war, as there are of peace; and we have learnt to maintain⁶ them with no less justice than bravery. We do not bear arms against that age, which is spared even when cities are captured, but against men who are themselves armed, who, without being injured or provoked by us, attacked the Roman camp at Veii. You have outdone⁷ them, as far as in you lay⁸, by a new crime; I shall conquer by Roman methods, by valour, labour, and arms.' Then he handed him over to the boys, with his hands bound behind him⁹, to take back to Falerii, and gave them rods¹⁰ wherewith to scourge¹¹ the traitor and drive him into the city.

¹ scelestus. ² munus. ³ societas. ⁴ pactum. ⁵ = has engendered (ingenero). ⁶ gero. ⁷ vinco. ⁸ = as-much-as in-you was. ⁹ = behind the back (tergum). ¹⁰ virga, -ae.
¹¹ verbero.

LXVI

YOUTH AND AGE

SINCE different duties¹ are assigned to different² periods of life, and the duties of the young and the old are diverse, something must be said concerning this distinction³. It is, then, the duty of a young man to respect his elders, and from them to select the best and most worthy⁴, on whose advice and influence he may lean⁵; for the ignorance⁶ of early years must be regulated and guided by the experience⁷ of the old. For young men especially ought to be kept from evil-passions⁸ and trained⁹ to labour and endurance both of mind and body, so that their efforts may prosper¹⁰ in the duties of war and peace alike. For old men, however, it seems, bodily labour ought to be reduced¹¹ and mental exercises¹² increased. They ought to strive to assist their friends, their juniors, and especially the state, with their advice and experience, as much as is possible. Elderly men ought especially to take care that they do not give way to apathy¹³ and indolence¹⁴. Self-indulgence¹⁵ indeed is disgraceful to any age, but it is particularly unseemly in the old.

¹ officium.² dispar.³ distinctio.⁴ probatus.⁵ nitor.⁶ incitiam.⁷ prudentiam.⁸ libido.⁹ exerceo.¹⁰ vigeo.¹¹ minuo.¹² exercitatio.¹³ languor.¹⁴ desidia.¹⁵ luxuria.

LXVII

THE FOUNDATION OF ROME

AFTER the government of Alba had been entrusted to Numitor, Romulus and Remus were seized with the desire of founding a city in those regions, where they had been exposed¹ and brought up². The population³ of Alba and Latium was excessive⁴, and the shepherds too had assented to⁵ that proposition. All these easily inspired⁶ the hope that Alba and Lavinium would be insignificant in comparison with the city which was being built. In order that the gods, under whose protection⁷ that place was, might choose by means of augury⁸ who should give a name to the new city, and who should hold sway over it when it was built, Romulus takes the Palatine⁹ and Remus the Aventine¹⁰ as their stations¹¹ for making observation¹². It is said that an augury appeared to Remus first, in the shape of¹³ six vultures¹⁴. This had just been reported when double the number showed itself to Romulus, and each was hailed as king by his own party³. Then having engaged in dispute¹⁵ they fell to blows, and Remus was struck down there in the crowd, and perished. So Romulus alone obtained the sovereignty, and the city, when built, was called by the name of its founder¹⁶.

¹ expono. ² educo, -are. ³ multitudo. ⁴ supersum.
⁵ accedo ad. ⁶ facio. ⁷ tutela. ⁸ augurium. ⁹ Palatium.
¹⁰ Aventinus. ¹¹ templum. ¹² inauguro. ¹³ use
¹⁴ vultur. ¹⁵ altercatio. ¹⁶ conditor.

LXVIII

SPEECH OF AGRICOLA TO HIS SOLDIERS

It is the eighth year, comrades¹, since, by the power and auspices of the Roman empire and your own loyalty² and exertions, you conquered Britain. In our many expeditions³ and battles, whether we have required courage before our foes or endurance and energy in-the-face-of nature herself, I have never been dissatisfied⁴ with my men, nor you with your commander. Therefore, having passed⁵ the limits⁶, I of previous governors⁷, you of former armies, we now hold the confines⁸ of Britain, not by report and rumour, but by encampments and arms. Britain has been discovered and subdued. Often, on the march, when morass, mountain, or stream wearied you, I used to hear the words of the bravest amongst you; 'When will the battle, when will the enemy be presented to us?' They are coming, driven⁹ from their lair¹⁰, and everything is favourable¹¹ to the victors and adverse to the vanquished. An honourable death, too, is preferable to a life of shame, and safety and renown are found together¹². Nor would it be inglorious for us to have met our death on the furthest confines of earth and nature.

¹ commilito. ² fides.
 repented of. ⁵ egredior.
⁹ extrudo. ¹⁰ latebra.
 (situs) in the same place.

³ expeditio. ⁴ = I have never
⁶ terminus. ⁷ legatus. ⁸ finis.
¹¹ pronus. ¹² = are situated

LXIX

CAESAR CROSSES THE RUBICON

AFTER sunset he lost his way¹, and wandering about for a long time at last at daybreak he found a guide, and got away on foot along very narrow paths². He overtook his cohorts at the river Rubicon³, which was the boundary of his province, and stood still⁴ for a while. Then pondering⁵ over the greatness of his undertaking⁶ he turned to those near him, and said: 'We can still retrace our steps; but if we have crossed the little bridge⁷, everything will have to be decided by arms.' While he hesitated⁸ the following portent⁹ occurred. A man of remarkable stature and beauty suddenly appeared, playing¹⁰ on a pipe¹¹. When many soldiers flocked from their posts to listen to him, with some trumpeters¹² among them, he snatched a trumpet from one of them, rushed forward to the river, and, giving the signal with a mighty blast¹³, crossed to the other bank. Thereupon Caesar said: 'Let us go whither the portents of the gods and the injustice¹⁴ of our enemies call us. The die¹⁵ is cast.'

¹ viā decedere. ² trames. ³ Rubico, -onis. ⁴ consisto.

⁵ reputo. ⁶ use indirect question. ⁷ ponticulus. ⁸ cunctor.

⁹ ostentum. ¹⁰ cano. ¹¹ harundo. ¹² aeneator. ¹³ spiritus.

¹⁴ niquitas. ¹⁵ alea.

LXX

SOCRATES ON DEATH (1)

I AM full of hope¹, judges, that it is fortunate² for me that I am sent to death. For one of two things must be the case; either death takes away all sensation³, or else in death we migrate⁴ from these places to some other place. If, therefore, sensation is annihilated⁵, if death is like that sleep which brings us gentle repose without the appearances of dreams, what a gain⁶ is it to die! How many days can be found, to be preferred to a night like this? But if what is said is true, that death is but a passage⁷ to those regions, which are inhabited by those who have quitted life, it is far happier for you to escape from those who wish to be regarded as judges, and to come to those who are truly styled judges, and to meet men who have lived in righteousness and honour⁸.

¹ = great hope holds me. ² bene evenit (impers.). ³ sensus, -us. ⁴ migro; use pass. impers. ⁵ exstinguo. ⁶ lucrum.
⁷ migratio. ⁸ fides.

LXXI

SOCRATES ON DEATH (2)

CAN such a journey¹ seem to you to be commonplace²? At what rate, pray³, do you value the privilege of being allowed to converse with Orpheus, with Musaeus, with Homer, and Hesiod? For my part I would be willing to die many times, were it possible, in order to be allowed to find what I am speaking of. With what delight should I be filled⁴, when I met Palamedes, Ajax, or others who have been the victims⁵ of an unfair verdict! Have no fear of death, you judges who have acquitted me, for indeed no evil can happen to any good man either in life or in death, and the interests⁶ of the good are never neglected by heaven⁷. Nor have I any fault to find⁸ with those by whom I have been accused or by whom I have been condemned, except that they believed that they were doing me an injury. But it is time now for us to go, me that I may die, you that you may live. Which of these two things is better, the gods above know, but no human being, I consider.

¹ peregrinatio. ² mediocris. ³ tandem. This adverb is thus used to give emphasis to impatient questions and commands. ⁴ afficio. ⁵ = oppressed (circumvenio) by an unfair verdict. ⁶ res. ⁷ = by the immortal gods. ⁸ = nor have I what I should be angry-for (suscenseo, which takes a neut. pronoun in the accusative, and a dative of the indirect object).

LXXII

A PUBLIC APPEAL TO A TRAITOR (1)

Now, what is this life of yours? For I will now address you in such a way that I may seem to be influenced, not by hatred, as I ought, but by compassion, which is in no way due to you. A little while ago you entered the senate-house. Who out of this great crowd¹, out of so many friends and connexions² of yours greeted you? As this has occurred to no one else within human recollection, do you wait for verbal insult³ when you have been overwhelmed by the weighty verdict of silence⁴? If indeed my slaves feared me in the way that all your fellow citizens fear you, I should think that I ought to leave my own house; do not you think that you ought to leave the city? If your parents feared and hated you and you could not in any way appease⁵ them, you would, I think, withdraw⁶ somewhere⁷ out of their sight; as-it-is⁸, your country, which is the common mother of us all, hates and fears you, and has long been of the opinion that you are planning her destruction⁹; will you neither respect her will, nor abide by¹⁰ her judgment nor dread her power?

¹ frequentia. ² necessarius. ³ = insult (contumelia) of the voice. ⁴ taciturnitas. ⁵ placo, -are. ⁶ concedo. ⁷ = somewhere (aliquo). ⁸ nunc. ⁹ parricidium. ¹⁰ = nor follow, &c.

LXXIII

A PUBLIC APPEAL TO A TRAITOR (2)

UNDER these circumstances¹, if you cannot meet your death calmly, do you hesitate to depart to some other land and consign² your life, rescued³ from many just and due penalties, to exile and to solitude? 'Refer the matter to the House⁴', you say; for that is what you demand; and you say that you will comply⁵, if it has decreed that it is its pleasure that you should go into exile. I will not do so; it is a course that is repugnant to⁶ my character. Still I will make you understand what is the feeling which the House has about you. Leave the city, and free the state from its fear; get you gone into exile, if this is the word you wait for. But it is not to be expected⁷ that you should be moved by your own vices, that you should dread the penalties of the law⁸, or that you should yield to necessities⁹ of state; nor are you the man to have been called back¹⁰ from disgrace by shame, from danger by fear or from madness by reason.

¹ = since these things are so. ² mando. ³ eripio. ⁴ = to the senate. ⁵ obtempero. ⁶ abhorreo a. ⁷ postulo. ⁸ = of the laws. Lex in sing. denotes one particular law. ⁹ = the times of the state. ¹⁰ turn this into active voice.

LXXIV

CAESAR'S DISCIPLINE

HE never gave way to his soldiers when insubordinate¹, but always withstood them. At Placentia he dismissed the whole ninth legion in disgrace², and reluctantly, after many humble prayers, only reinstated them when punishment had been exacted from the guilty³. At Rome when the men-of-the-tenth-cohort⁴ with violent threats demanded their discharge⁵ and bounties⁶, to the extreme peril of the city, as war was then raging in Africa, he did not hesitate to go to them, in spite of his friends deterring him, and disband⁷ them; but by one word, calling them Quirites instead of soldiers, he brought them round⁸, and swayed⁹ them so easily that they replied to him there and then: 'We are soldiers,' and of their own accord followed him to Africa, though he refused¹⁰ (them). Even then he mulcted¹¹ all the most mutinous in a third part of the plunder and of the land intended¹² for them.

¹ tumultuor.² = with disgrace (ignominia).³ sons, -ntis.⁴ decimani, -orum.⁵ missio.⁶ praemium.⁷ dimitto.⁸ circumago.⁹ flecto.¹⁰ recuso.¹¹ multo.¹² destino.

LXXV

THE EXILED TARQUIN APPEALS FOR HELP

TARQUIN was inflamed¹ not only with grief at such hopes falling to the ground² but also with hatred and resentment, and so after he saw that the way was blocked³ against treachery he thought that open war ought to be commenced⁴. So he went round in supplication to the cities of Etruria, and entreated the people-of-Veii⁵ and Tarquinii⁶ not to suffer him, who was sprung from the same blood as themselves, to perish with his young children before their eyes. 'Others (Orat. Obliqua) have been summoned to Rome from-abroad⁷ to reign. I, their king, while extending the Roman empire by war, have been driven out by a wicked conspiracy of my nearest-kinsmen⁸. They have divided the parts of the kingdom amongst themselves, because no one individual seemed sufficiently worthy of the throne, and they have given my property to be plundered by the people, in order that no one may be without-a-share⁹ in the crime. I wish to reclaim¹⁰ my country and my crown, and to punish my ungrateful countrymen. Grant me then aid and assistance, and hasten to avenge your own past wrongs, the slaughter of your legions¹¹, and the loss of your land¹¹.

¹ incendo. ² = falling to uselessness (irritum, neut. of adj.).

³ obsaepio. ⁴ molior. ⁵ Veientes. ⁶ Tarquinienses.

⁷ peregre (adv.). ⁸ proximus. ⁹ expers. ¹⁰ repeto.

¹¹ see 11.

LXXVI

DEATH OF CAESAR

As he took his seat the conspirators stood round him, under pretence¹ of courtesy²; and immediately Tullius Cimber, who had taken the leading part³, advanced nearer, as if about to proffer some request. When Caesar shook-his-head⁴, and by the gesture⁵ put the matter off, he grasped⁶ his toga on both shoulders. Then, as Caesar cried 'This indeed is violence', one of the Cascas wounded him from behind, a little below the throat⁷. Caesar caught hold of his arm, and pierced it with his pen⁸. Then, endeavouring to rush forward, he was stopped⁹ by another wound. Noticing that he was attacked on all sides by drawn poniards¹⁰, he covered his head with his toga. And so he was stabbed¹¹ in twenty-three places, uttering one groan only, without a word, at the first blow. All taking to flight, he lay there dead for some time, until three slaves put him on a litter¹² and carried him to his house. And amid so many wounds none was found that was mortal¹³, as the doctor¹⁴ thought, except that which he had received in his breast.

¹ species. ² officium. ³ a metaphor from the stage: sus-
cipio primas partes. ⁴ renuo. ⁵ gestus, -us. ⁶ appre-
hendo. ⁷ iugulum. ⁸ graphium. ⁹ tardo. ¹⁰ pugio.
¹¹ confodio. ¹² lectica. ¹³ letalis. ¹⁴ medicus.

LXXVII

A MOMENTOUS WAR

FIRST, it seems to me, I must speak about the character¹ of the war, then concerning its extent, and afterwards about the choice of a commander. The war is one of that class which ought especially to arouse and kindle your determination² to its zealous prosecution³; it is one in which the glory of the Roman people is at stake⁴ which has been handed down to you by your ancestors, great indeed⁵ in everything, but⁵ particularly in the sphere of war; the safety of your allies and friends is at stake, for which your ancestors have waged many great and serious wars; most reliable⁶ and important revenues of the Roman people are at stake; and if these are lost, you will miss⁷ both the embellishments⁸ of peace and the sinews⁹ of war; the property of many of our countrymen is at stake, whose interests you must consult for the sake both of yourselves and of the state.

¹ genus. ² = your minds. ³ = to zeal of prosecuting (persequor). ⁴ = is dealt-with (ago). ⁵ use, cum . . . tum (not only . . . but also). ⁶ certus. ⁷ requiro. ⁸ ornamentum.
⁹ = the aids (subsidium).

LXXVIII

THE DEATH OF CACUS

PEOPLE relate¹ that Hercules, after slaying Geryon, drove his oxen into that district, and, worn out by his journey, laid himself down to rest² on a grassy³ spot beside the river Tiber, in order to refresh his cattle by rest and the rich⁴ pasturage⁵. There sleep overcame him⁶. A shepherd, named Cacus, who dwelt in that place, presuming⁷ on his strength and charmed⁸ by the beauty of the oxen, wished to carry off such a prize; and so he dragged all that were remarkable for their appearance into a cave⁹ by their tails¹⁰, because the tracks alone were sure to guide the owner thither, if he drove them forwards¹¹ into the cavern⁶. Hercules was roused from sleep at daybreak; and having surveyed¹² the herd and noticed that part of their number was missing, he went straight towards the nearest cave, to see if the tracks chanced to lead thither. When he saw that they were all turned outwards¹³ and did not lead in any direction, he began in a confused and uncertain state of mind¹⁴ to drive his herd from the dangerous¹⁵ neighbourhood. Thereupon some of the stolen cattle, missing the rest¹⁶, lowed¹⁷, as is usual, and the sound re-echoing¹⁸ from the cave made Hercules turn. As he went towards the cave, Cacus attempted to stop him by force, but was struck by the club¹⁹, and fell, calling in vain upon the protection²⁰ of the shepherds.

¹ = they relate (memoro).² procumbo.³ herbidus.⁴ laetus.⁵ pabulum.⁶ Put all this into one complex

sentence.

⁷ ferox.⁸ capio.⁹ spelunca.¹⁰ cauda.¹¹ I drive forwards = agendo compello.¹² oculis perlustro.¹³ foras.¹⁴ = confused and uncertain of mind.¹⁵ infestus.¹⁶ = for regret (desiderium) of the rest.¹⁷ mugio.¹⁸ red-

ditus.

¹⁹ clava.²⁰ fides.

LXXIX

THE SPIRIT OF OUR FATHERS

OUR ancestors often waged wars in consequence of our merchants and shipmasters¹ having been somewhat unfairly² treated³; what, pray, ought to be your feelings⁴ when so many thousands of Roman citizens have been put to death through one message at one time? Because their envoys had been addressed⁵ somewhat arrogantly⁶ your fathers resolved on the destruction of Corinth, the light of all Greece: will you allow that king to be unpunished⁷, by whom an ambassador of Rome was put to death, racked⁸ by bonds and blows and every kind of torture⁹? They did not endure the curtailing¹⁰ of the liberty of Roman citizens; will you pass over the loss¹¹ of their lives? They avenged¹² the rights of ambassadors when outraged¹³ by a word; will you overlook the murder of an envoy with all manner of torture?

¹ *navicularius*. ² *iniuriöse*. ³ *tracto*. ⁴ = of what
mind ought you to be? ⁵ *appello, -are*. ⁶ *superbe*.
⁷ *inultus*. ⁸ *excrucio*. ⁹ *supplicium*. ¹⁰ *imminuo*; and
see 11. ¹¹ see 11. ¹² *persequor*. ¹³ *violo*.

LXXX

ROME AND THE PIRATES

WHAT place during these years over the whole sea had so strong a garrison as to be secure from attack, or was so concealed as to escape notice¹? Who undertook-a-voyage² without entrusting³ himself to the risk of death or slavery, since he sailed either in winter-time or when the sea was infested⁴ with pirates⁵? Who would ever suppose that a war so formidable, so dishonouring, of such long standing⁶, so far-reaching⁷ and so split-up⁸ could be brought to a conclusion by all our generals in one year, or by one general in all his years? During this period what province have you held free from pirates? Which of your revenues⁹ have been safe? What ally have you protected? Whom have you guarded with your fleet? How many islands do you think have been deserted? How many cities of our allies have been either abandoned through fear, or captured by the pirates?

¹ lateo.² navigo.³ committo.⁴ = crowded (refertus).⁵ praedo.⁶ = so old (vetus).⁷ = so widely divided.⁸ dispergo.⁹ vectigal.

LXXXI

HORATIUS (1)

ON the approach of the enemy the Romans desert the fields for the city, and surround the city itself with sentinels¹. Some parts seemed to be secured by the walls, others by the interposition² of the Tiber. The Wooden Bridge³ nearly afforded a passage to the enemy, but for one man, Horatius Cocles, who happened to have been placed on guard over the bridge. When he saw the Janiculum captured by a sudden rush, the enemy charging down from there at the double⁴, and a panic-stricken crowd of his comrades abandoning their arms and ranks, he solemnly-declared⁵, seizing⁶ them one by one (*Oratio Obliqua*), 'In vain do you leave your post and take to flight; if you cross the bridge and leave it behind you, there will soon be more of your foes on the Palatine⁷ and Capitol⁸ than on the Janiculum. So I advise you to destroy the bridge by sword, by fire, or by whatever force you can; I will withstand the enemy's onslaught, as far as resistance can be offered by a single individual⁹.' Then he advanced to the first approach to the bridge, and struck terror¹⁰ into the enemy by means of his extraordinary boldness¹¹.

¹ praesidium. ² see **11**; interpose = obicio. ³ Pons Sub-
 licius. ⁴ citatus (participle). ⁵ testor. ⁶ reprehendo.
⁷ Palatium. ⁸ Capitolium. ⁹ corpus. ¹⁰ obstupefacio.
¹¹ = by the miracle (miraculum) of his boldness.

LXXXII

HORATIUS (2)

A FEELING-OF-SHAME¹, however, kept two men at his side, Spurius Lartius and Titus Herminius, both distinguished in birth and deeds. With these he bore for awhile the first brunt² of the danger and all the fury³ of the battle, but afterwards, when only a small part of the bridge was left, as those who were cutting it down called them back, he compelled these also to withdraw to a place of safety. Then turning a fierce and threatening glance⁴ on the chiefs of the Etruscans, at one time he challenged⁵ them individually, at another he taunted⁶ them collectively, with disregarding⁷ their own freedom, and coming as the slaves of tyrannical kings to assail the freedom of others. For some time they held back⁸, while they looked round one upon the other to commence the fray. Shame at last set the line in motion, and raising a shout they hurl their weapons from all sides on their single foe.

¹ pudor. ² = storm (procella). ³ = what of the battle was most furious (tumultuosus). ⁴ = turning his fierce (trux) eyes threateningly (minaciter). ⁵ provoco. ⁶ increpo. ⁷ = un-mindful of. ⁸ cunctor.

LXXXIII

HORATIUS (3)

ALL these missiles were caught¹ in the shield he held before him, and he kept the bridge with no less firmness². They were trying to push him down³ by a charge, when the crash⁴ of the breaking bridge and the shouts of the Romans, which were raised for joy at the completion⁵ of the work, stopped⁶ the attack in sudden panic. Then, 'O holy father Tiber,' says Horatius, 'receive, I pray, these arms and this soldier in thy propitious⁷ stream.' So, fully armed as he was, he jumped down into the Tiber, and in spite of the many missiles that were showered upon him swam safely across⁸ to his friends, after having dared a deed that would receive more glory than credit with posterity⁹. Towards such valour as this the state proved grateful; his statue¹⁰ was placed in the Comitium, and as much land was given him as he ploughed round¹¹ in one day. Amidst the public honours private generosity¹² also was conspicuous¹³; for each man, by depriving¹⁴ himself of his own food, contributed¹⁵ something in proportion to his private¹⁶ means.

¹ = stuck (haereo).² = he no less firm (obstinatus).³ detrudo.⁴ fragor.⁵ see 11.⁶ sustineo.⁷ propitius.⁸ I swim across (trano).⁹ posteri, -orum.¹⁰ statua.¹¹ circumaro.¹² studium.¹³ emineo.¹⁴ fraudo.¹⁵ confero.¹⁶ domesticus.

LXXXIV

THE VIRTUES OF POMPEIUS (1)

AND now what words can be found to match¹ the excellence² of Pompeius? What can any one adduce that is either worthy of him, or new to you, or fresh to the ears of any one³? For these are not the only merits in a commander, as are commonly supposed, activity in business⁴, resolution in the midst of dangers, energy⁵ in action⁶, rapidity in execution⁶, skill in precaution⁶, all which are found in Pompeius alone to a greater degree than in all other generals whom we have either seen or heard of. For in the ideal⁷ and consummate general we must not look for military capacity only; there are many splendid qualities⁸ which wait and attend⁹ upon this. How great should be the integrity¹⁰ of a general! His self-control¹¹ in every matter! His good faith, courtesy¹², natural ability¹³, and kindness¹⁴! Let us briefly consider in what sort these are found in Pompeius.

¹ = equal to the excellence. ² virtus. ³ = unheard of
(inauditus) to any one. ⁴ negotia, -orum. ⁵ industria.
⁶ use gerund of corresponding verb. ⁷ summus. ⁸ ars.
⁹ use apposition, = the handmaids (administra) and companions
of . . . ¹⁰ innocentia. ¹¹ temperantia. ¹² facilitas.
¹³ ingenium. ¹⁴ humanitas.

LXXXV

THE VIRTUES OF POMPEIUS (2)

AFTER the reverses¹ which befell us in Pontus after that battle about which I reluctantly reminded you a little while ago, when our allies had become terrified, the resources and courage of the enemy had increased, and the province had not a sufficiently strong garrison, you would have already lost Asia, citizens, had not the good fortune of the Roman people providentially² brought Pompeius into those districts at the very turning-point³ of that crisis⁴. His arrival checked Mithridates, fired by his unwonted success⁵, and held back Tigranes who was threatening Asia with a large army. And will any one have any doubt as to what he will accomplish by his bravery, seeing that he has done so much by his prestige⁶, or how easily he will save allies and revenues by his authority and troops, since he has protected them by the mere rumour of his name⁷? And so I am not going to declare what exploits he has performed at home and abroad, by land and by sea; I will briefly say this, that no one has ever been so shameless⁸ as to venture silently to ask the gods for so many and so great blessings as the gods have bestowed on Pompeius.

¹ calamitas. ² divinitus (adv.). ³ discrimen. ⁴ tempus.
⁵ = victory. ⁶ auctoritas. ⁷ use Hendiadys = by his name
itself and by rumour. ⁸ impudens.

LXXXVI

UNITY IS STRENGTH

AT a time when all the parts in the body did not, as now, agree together harmoniously¹, but the individual members each had their own designs and language², the other parts were displeased that everything was obtained for the belly by their attention, efforts, and service³, while the belly, at rest amongst them⁴, did nothing but enjoy the pleasures provided for it. So they made a compact⁵ that the hands should carry no food to the mouth, and the mouth should not receive what was offered, and the teeth should not chew⁶ anything. Whilst in this passion they were trying to starve out⁷ the belly, the members themselves and the whole body reached the last stage of decay⁸. From this it became clear that the service of the belly was no idle⁹ one, and that it did not receive nourishment so much as give it, by sending to all parts of the body the blood by which we live and are strong¹⁰.

¹ in unum (adv. phrase).² sermo.³ ministerium.⁴ = quiet in the middle.⁵ conspiro.⁶ conficio.⁷ fame

domo (I tame by hunger).

⁸ = the last decay (tabes).⁹ segnis.¹⁰ vigeo.

LXXXVII

THE REASON OF RETREAT

Now fear had been instilled¹ into those tribes, whom the Roman people thought never ought to be provoked by hostilities or attacked; there was besides a serious and strong conviction², which had permeated³ the minds of the barbarian nations, that our army had been brought to those regions with the idea of plundering a very wealthy and revered⁴ shrine⁵. So many powerful tribes were roused against us by a fresh source-of-alarm⁶ and fear. For although our army had captured one city, and had experienced successes in the field⁷, still it was influenced by the vast distance⁸ of the scene-of-action⁹, and by longing¹⁰ for home. At-this-point I will not say more; for this was the-end-of-it-all that a speedy¹¹ return from those places was the object of our soldiers rather than a further advance.

¹ = had been thrown into (inicio). ² opinio. ³ pervado
(trans.). ⁴ religiosus. ⁵ fanum. ⁶ terror. ⁷ = had
experienced (utor) successful battles. ⁸ longinquitas. ⁹ = of
the places. ¹⁰ desiderium. ¹¹ maturus.

LXXXVIII

THE MOTHER OF CORIOLANUS TO HER SON

BEFORE I receive your embraces¹, let me know whether I have come to an enemy or a son, whether in your camp I am a prisoner or your mother. Did long life and unfortunate old age drag me down to this, that I should see you first an exile, then a public enemy? Could you lay waste this land, which bore you and nurtured you? However hostile and threatening² were the feelings with which you had come, did not your anger abate³ as you entered its borders? When Rome was in sight did not the thought occur to you, 'my home and household gods⁴, my mother, wife, and children are within those walls'? So, had I not given you birth, Rome would not now be besieged; if I had no son, I should have died a free woman in a free country. I can suffer nothing now that is not more dishonourable to you than it is sad to me, nor, wretched as I am, shall I be so for long. Do you look to those⁵, whom, if you persist⁶, untimely⁷ death or lasting slavery awaits.

¹ complexus, -us. ² minax. ³ cado. ⁴ penates, -ium.

⁵ use future perfect of video; cf. Terence, *Adelphi*, iii. 3 'De istoc ipse viderit.' ⁶ pergo. ⁷ immaturus.

LXXXIX

CORIOLANUS RESIGNS THE ATTACK
ON ROME

THEN his wife and children embraced¹ him, and the wailing² that arose from all the throng of women, and their lamentations³ over themselves and their country at last broke his resolution. Then he embraced his family, and sending them off moved his camp away from the city. Then it is said that he drew off his legions from Roman soil, and died, overcome by his unpopularity⁴, some say by one manner of death, others by another. I find in Fabius, who is by far the most ancient authority⁵, that he lived even to old age; at all events he relates that Coriolanus in his latest years⁶ often made use⁷ of this expression⁸, 'Exile is much more miserable for an old man.' The Romans did not begrudge⁹ the women their praise; so true is it that they lived then without disparagement¹⁰ of the renown of others. A temple also was built, and dedicated to the Fortune of Women¹¹, to serve as a memorial¹².

¹ amplector.² fletus, -us.³ comploratio.⁴ invidia.⁵ auctor.⁶ exacta aetas.⁷ usurpo.⁸ vox.⁹ invideo.¹⁰ obtrectatio.¹¹ muliebris (adj.).¹² monumentum.

XC

TWO ANECDOTES OF THEMISTOCLES

AMONG the Greeks, Themistocles, the famous Athenian, had the reputation of possessing an extraordinary amount of resource¹ and natural-ability². The story goes that a certain scholar³, who was particularly well-informed⁴, went up to him, and promised to teach him a system⁵ of mnemonics⁶ which was then being brought out⁷. When Themistocles asked what end that art could serve, the teacher⁸ said that it would make him remember everything, to which Themistocles replied, 'You will do me a far greater favour, if you have taught me to forget what I wish to forget, than if you have taught me to remember.'

Again, when a certain man-from-Seriphus⁹ said to Themistocles that he had not gained such distinction¹⁰ through his own renown, but through that of his country, the latter is said to have replied, 'Truly I should not have been famous, if I had been a native of Seriphus, nor would you have ever been, if you had been an Athenian.'

¹ consilium. ² ingenium. ³ doctus homo. ⁴ eruditus.
⁵ ars. ⁶ memoria. ⁷ profero. ⁸ doctor. ⁹ Seriphus.
¹⁰ splendor.

XCI

MEETING OF HASDRUBAL AND SCIPIO

THAT the generals of the two wealthiest nations of the time had come on the same day seeking peace and friendship with him seemed to Syphax¹ a grand thing, as it really was. He invited both of them to dinner, and since chance had decreed that they should both be under the same roof², attempted to bring them together to a conference with the idea of putting an end to their differences³. Scipio said that he and the Carthaginian had no personal dislike for one another, which he could remove by a conference, and that he was not able to treat with⁴ the enemy on a public matter without an order from the senate. As the king, however, earnestly pressed him to make up his mind⁵ to attend the banquet, he did not refuse. And so they dined with the king, and Scipio and Hasdrubal reclined on the same couch⁶, because such was the king's pleasure. Scipio had such affability⁷, and such natural aptitude⁸ in everything, that he won over⁹ to his side, by his eloquent address¹⁰, not only Syphax, a barbarian who was quite unused to Roman manners, but also the man who was his bitterest enemy.

¹ Syphax, -acis. ² tectum. ³ simultas. ⁴ ago cum.

⁵ in animum induco (with infinitive). ⁶ lectus, -i. ⁷ comitas.

⁸ dexteritas. ⁹ concilio. ¹⁰ = by addressing (alloquor) eloquently (facunde).

XCII

CRITICISM INVITED

YOUR letter, in which you asked me to send you something from my pen¹, was brought to me very opportunely², since I had that very intention. You have, therefore, spurred the willing steed³, and at once deprived yourself of any excuse⁴ for refusing the task, and me of any shame⁵ in asking. For it is unbecoming in me to be timid in using what has been offered, and in you to object to⁶ what you have demanded. There is no reason why you should expect some new work from an idle⁷ man. Now I am going to ask you to devote yourself⁸ again to the speech which I made before my fellow-townsmen⁹, when I was about to open my library¹⁰. I remember that you have already made notes¹¹ on certain points, but (only) roughly¹². I ask you now, therefore, to go through all the clauses¹³ with your usual care.

¹ = from my writings. ² peropportune. ³ proverbial
 = you have set spurs to one-running of his own accord. ⁴ venia.
⁵ verecundia. ⁶ gravor (trans.). ⁷ desidiosus. ⁸ vaco (with
 indirect object.). ⁹ municeps. ¹⁰ bibliotheca. ¹¹ annoto.
¹² generaliter. ¹³ particula.

XCIII

THE IDEAL STATESMAN

IN general ¹, let those who are going to have charge of the state observe Plato's two rules ²; first, that they should so protect the interests ³ of their countrymen that they may forget their own concerns and direct all their actions to that; and secondly, that they should attend to the whole community ⁴, in order that they may not, while protecting one part, abandon the rest. Those who consult the interests of some sections of their countrymen and neglect others are bringing a most fatal thing into their state, civil-strife ⁵ and discord. The result is that some seem to be democratic ⁶, others devoted to the conservative party ⁷, but few (devoted) to all alike. From this there arose great quarrels among the Athenians, and in our state not only dissensions but even destructive ⁸ civil wars; all which a dignified and resolute citizen, who is worthy of a leading-position ⁹ in the state will avoid and hate. He will devote himself entirely to the common weal, and not strive after ¹⁰ wealth and power, but will protect the whole state in such a way that he may consider the interests of everybody.

¹ omnino. ² praeceptum. ³ utilitas. ⁴ = the whole
body of the state. ⁵ seditio. ⁶ popularis. ⁷ optimates,
-ium, or optimus quisque. ⁸ pestiferus. ⁹ principatus.
¹⁰ consector.

XCIV

AN ADVOCATE'S CLOSING PLEA

BUT now I have said quite enough about the case ¹; outside the case, perhaps too much. What remains, judges, except that I should earnestly entreat you to grant to a gallant gentleman that pity which he himself does not implore, but I both implore and demand, in spite of his opposition? If amid the weeping ² of us all you have not beheld a single tear of his, if you see his face always unmoved ³, his voice and speech steady ⁴ and unchanged, do not spare him the less on that account. Perhaps ⁵ you ought to relieve him even the more. For if in the contests of gladiators we are wont actually to dislike those who are cowardly and suppliant and entreat us to allow them to live, while we desire to save the brave and spirited ⁶ who meet their death with courage; if we feel more pity for those who do not ask for our compassion than for those who beg hard ⁷ for it, how much more ought we to do this in the case of gallant fellow-citizens.

¹ *causa*. ² *fletus*, -us. ³ = always the same. ⁴ *stabilis*.
⁵ *haud scio an*. ⁶ *animosus*. ⁷ *efflagito*.

XCV

A ROMAN'S VIEWS ON DEATH

FOR my part, my friends, I am transported¹ by the desire of seeing your fathers, whom I have respected² and loved, and I long to meet not only those whom I have known, but also those about whom I have heard or read or myself written. And if some god were to grant me the boon³ that after this life I might become a child again⁴, and cry⁵ in the cradle⁶, I should strongly object, nor would I wish, after my race⁷ is run, as it were, to be summoned back from the goal⁸ to the starting-point⁹. For it is not my whim to mourn over¹⁰ my life, as many learned men have often done, nor do I regret¹¹ having lived, seeing that my life has been such that I do not think I have been born in vain. I depart from life, as one departs from an inn¹², not from a home; for nature has given us an hostelry¹³ wherein to sojourn¹⁴, and not wherein to dwell continuously. I shall go, not only to those men about whom I spoke before, but also to my own son, than whom no better man was ever born.

¹ efferō. ² colo. ³ largior. ⁴ repuerasco. ⁵ vagio.
⁶ cunae, -arum. ⁷ spatium. ⁸ calx. ⁹ carceres, -um. ¹⁰ de-
 ploro (trans.). ¹¹ paenitet. ¹² hospitium. ¹³ diversorium.
¹⁴ = of sojourning (commoror).

XCVI

A TREACHEROUS LIEUTENANT

GAIUS Marius had remained-in-obscurity¹ now for seven years after holding the praetorship, and did not seem to have any intention of ever standing for² the consulship, from the prospect³ of which he was far removed. Being sent to Rome by his commander Quintus Metellus, whose lieutenant he was, he accused him before the Roman people, though he was eminent both as a man and a citizen, of protracting⁴ the war. 'If you make me consul,' he said⁵, 'in a short time I will bring⁶ Iugurtha either alive or dead into the power of the Roman people.' And so he was elected consul. He exceeded the limits⁷, however, of honour⁸ and uprightness⁹, in bringing into odium¹⁰ by means of a false accusation a worthy and eminent fellow-citizen, whose deputy¹¹ he was and by whom he had been sent to Rome.

¹ iaceo. ² peto (gov. acc.). ³ spes. ⁴ duco. ⁵ use
Oratio Obliqua. ⁶ redigo. ⁷ = he departed from (discedo a).
⁸ fides. ⁹ iustitia. ¹⁰ invidia. ¹¹ legatus.

XCVII

MAN'S NEED OF SOCIETY

IF some god were to remove us from this crowd¹ of human beings and place us somewhere in solitude, and were to take from us entirely the possibility of seeing a fellow-creature (while granting an abundant supply² of all things nature requires), who would be so stolid³ as to be able to endure such a life? whom would not solitude deprive of the fruit of all pleasures? That remark, therefore, is true, which I think I heard our old men mention⁴ as being often made by Archytas of Tarentum⁵; that, if any one had gone up to the sky and beheld the nature of the universe⁶ and the beauty of the stars, his wonder would be disagreeable to him, whereas it would have been particularly pleasing, if he had had some one to whom he could tell it.

¹ frequentia.

² use Hendiadys = abundance and supply.

³ ferreus.

⁴ commemoro.

⁵ Tarentinus (adj.).

⁶ mundus.

XCVIII

SOME VIEWS OF FRIENDSHIP (1)

SCIPIO used to say that no utterance¹ could be found more inimical to friendship than that of the man who said that you ought to love as if you were destined at some time to hate; nor could he be induced to believe that this, as was supposed, was said by Bias, who had been considered one of the Seven Sages; it was (he thought) the opinion of some profligate² or self-seeker³. For how will any one be able to be a friend to the man of whom he thinks he may possibly be an enemy? Indeed it will be incumbent⁴ on him to desire and pray that his friend may sin⁵ as often as possible, in order that he may afford him handles⁶ for criticism⁷, as it were; and on the other hand he will have to feel pain, grief, and envy⁸ at the virtuous actions and the interests⁹ of his friends. This doctrine¹⁰, therefore, no matter whose it is¹¹, has the effect of¹² destroying friendship. Rather ought it to have been laid down¹³ that we should apply¹⁴ such care in making friendships, that we should at no time begin to love one whom we might at some time be capable of hating.

¹ vox. ² impurus. ³ ambitiosus. ⁴ necesse est. ⁵ pecco.
⁶ ansa, -ae. ⁷ reprehendo. ⁸ = to be pained, to grieve, to
 envy. ⁹ commodum. ¹⁰ praeceptum. ¹¹ = of whomsoever
 it is. ¹² valeo ad . . . ¹³ praecipio. ¹⁴ adhibeo.

XCIX

SOME VIEWS OF FRIENDSHIP (2)

LET this therefore be decreed¹ as the first law of friendship, to ask for what is honourable from our friends, and to do what is honourable for the sake of our friends, and not to wait either till we are asked, but to let zeal always be present and hesitation² absent; to venture freely to give sincere³ counsel, and to let the influence⁴ of friends who offer good advice have most weight in friendship. Certain extraordinary theories⁵, I think, have found favour with some persons, whom I hear are considered wise in Greece, to the effect that excessive⁶ friendships are to be avoided, lest it be necessary for one to be anxious⁷ on behalf of many; that each has enough and more than enough interests of his own, and that it is troublesome to be involved⁸ too much in the affairs of others; that it is most convenient to hold the reins⁹ of friendship as loosely¹⁰ as possible, so that you may tighten¹¹ or slacken¹² them as you will, for the chief-requisite¹³ for a happy life is freedom-from-anxiety¹⁴, which the mind cannot enjoy, if it has to travail¹⁵, as it were, on behalf of many.

¹ sancio. ² cunctatio. ³ verus. ⁴ auctoritas.
⁵ = extraordinary-things. ⁶ nimius. ⁷ sollicitus. ⁸ im-
plico (trans.). ⁹ habena, -ae. ¹⁰ use adj. laxus. ¹¹ adduco.
¹² remitto. ¹³ caput. ¹⁴ securitas. ¹⁵ parturio.

C

THE REWARD OF VIRTUE

VIRTUE desires no other reward¹ for its toils and dangers beyond that of praise and renown. If this is taken from it², what reason is there why, in this short and narrow³ span⁴ of life, we should busy⁵ ourselves with such great tasks? Certainly, if the mind had no anticipations⁶ for the future, if it were to confine⁷ all its thoughts within the sphere⁸ in which the space of our lives is bounded⁹, it would never wear¹⁰ itself out with such tasks, nor be tormented¹¹ by so many cares and anxieties. As it is¹², in every good man there is planted¹³ a certain virtue, which night and day spurs on the mind with the incentives¹⁴ of glory, and reminds him that the mention¹⁵ of our name must not cease with our allotted life¹⁶, but must be made coeval¹⁷ with all futurity¹⁸.

¹ merces. ² detraho, and see **13** (b). ³ exiguus. ⁴ curriculum. ⁵ exerceo. ⁶ = if the mind foreboded (praesentio) nothing. ⁷ termino. ⁸ = in the regions in which, &c. ⁹ circumscribo. ¹⁰ frango. ¹¹ ango (trans.). ¹² nunc (nunc refers sometimes to circumstance rather than to time). ¹³ insideo. ¹⁴ stimulus. ¹⁵ commemoratio. ¹⁶ = must not be dismissed along with the time of life. ¹⁷ I make coeval = adaequo. ¹⁸ posteritas.

CI

THE STORY OF DAMOCLES (1)

DIONYSIUS was tyrant of Syracuse for thirty-eight years, having seized upon the supreme-power¹ when he was twenty-five years of age. Nevertheless the tyrant himself showed the extent of his happiness². For when Damocles, one of his flatterers³, kept alluding⁴ in the course of conversation to his resources and wealth, to the splendour of his reign and the grandeur of his palace, and said that no one could ever have been happier, he said: 'Since you are attracted by this life, Damocles, are you willing to make trial⁵ of it yourself and to test my good fortune?' The other saying that he did so desire, he ordered the man to be placed on a couch of gold, covered with a beautiful rug⁶, and loaded several sideboards⁷ with gold and silver plate⁸. Then he ordered picked youths of remarkable beauty to stand at the table, and wait upon him carefully at his beck and call⁹.

¹ dominatus, -us. ² = showed how happy he was. ³ assentator.
⁴ commemoro. ⁵ = to taste (degusto, trans.). ⁶ stragulum.
⁷ abacus, -i. ⁸ = with chased (caelo, -are) gold and silver.
⁹ = regarding (intueor) his nod (nutus, -us).

CII

THE STORY OF DAMOCLES (2)

THERE were perfumes¹ and garlands; incense² was burning, and the tables were piled with the choicest dainties³. Damocles thought himself very fortunate. But in the midst of all this splendour⁴ Dionysius ordered a shining sword, attached⁵ by a hair⁶ taken-from-a-horse⁷, to be lowered from the ceiling⁸, so as to hang over the head of the happy fellow. Under these conditions he had no eyes for those handsome attendants⁹, or that artistic¹⁰ silver plate; he did not stretch forth his hand to the table; the garlands of themselves began to fall-from-him¹¹, and at last he earnestly entreated the tyrant to allow him to depart, because he had now no inclination to be happy. Does Dionysius seem to have sufficiently shown that nothing can give happiness to the man, over whose head some source-of-alarm¹² is always impending?

¹ unguentum. ² odores, -um. ³ epulae, -arum. ⁴ apparatus, -us.
⁵ aptus. ⁶ seta, -ae. ⁷ equinus (adj.).
⁸ lacunar, -aris. ⁹ ministrator. ¹⁰ = full of art. ¹¹ defluo.
¹² terror.

ARNOLD'S SCHOOL 'SERIES.

Arnold's Home and Abroad Atlas.

Containing 24 full-page ($11\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches) maps, printed in colour. Bound in a stout paper wrapper. Price 8d. net.

CONTENTS.

1. The World.	9. Spain and Portugal.	18. Africa.
2. Europe.	10. Italy.	19. North America.
3. The United Kingdom.	11. Scandinavia.	20. South America.
4. Scotland.	12 & 13. England & Wales.	21. Canada.
5. Ireland.	14. The Balkan Peninsula.	22. The United States.
6. France.	15. European Russia.	23. Australia.
7. The German Empire.	16. Asia.	24. South Africa, New Zealand, Tasmania.
8. Austria-Hungary.	17. India.	

The London School Atlas.

Edited by the Right Hon. H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER, M.P. A magnificent Atlas, including 48 pages of Coloured Maps, and Pictorial Diagrams.

The size of the Atlas is about 12 by 9 inches, and it is issued in the following editions :

Stout paper wrapper, with cloth strip at back, 1s. 6d.	Cloth cut flush, 2s. 6d.
Paper boards, 2s.	Limp cloth, 3s.
	Cloth gilt, bevelled edges, 3s. 6d.

A Manual of Physiography.

By ANDREW HERBERTSON, Ph.D., F.R.G.S., Reader in Regional Geography at the University of Oxford. Fully Illustrated. 4s. 6d.

Arnold's New Shilling Geography.

The World, with special reference to the British Empire. 160 pp. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s.

The New Zealand Colony.

Its Geography and History. With Illustrations and Map. Cloth, 1s.

The Australian Commonwealth.

Its Geography and History. A reading book for Schools. 144 pages. With Illustrations and Coloured Map. Cloth, 1s.

A Historical Geography.

By the late Dr. MORRISON. New Edition, revised and largely re-written by W. L. CARRIE, Headmaster at George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Crown 8vo., cloth, 3s. 6d.

The Shilling Geography.

By the late Dr. MORRISON. New Edition, revised by W. L. CARRIE. Small crown 8vo., cloth, 1s.

The World's Great Powers—Present and Past.

Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, The United States, and Japan. Beautifully Illustrated. 1s. 6d.

The World's Trade and Traders.

The World's Divisions—Some Great Trading Spheres—Some Great Trading Centres—Some World Routes. Beautifully Illustrated. 1s. 6d.

Arnold's Geographical Handbooks.

A Series of 10 little Manuals providing accurate and clearly-arranged summaries of Geographical information. 3d. each ; cloth, 6d.

LONDON : EDWARD ARNOLD, 41 & 43 MADDOX STREET, W.

ARNOLD'S SCHOOL SERIES.

ARNOLD'S SCHOOL SHAKESPEARE.

General Editor: Professor J. CHURTON COLLINS.

Price 1s. 3d. each.

Macbeth.
Twelfth Night.
As You Like It.

Julius Cæsar.
Midsummer Night's
Dream.

The Merchant of
Venice.
The Tempest.

Price 1s. 6d. each.

King Lear.
Richard II.
Henry V.

Richard III.
King John.
Coriolanus.

Hamlet.

ARNOLD'S BRITISH CLASSICS FOR SCHOOLS.

Issued under the General Editorship of Professor CHURTON COLLINS.

Paradise Lost, Books I. and II.
1s. 3d.

The Lay of the Last Minstrel. 1s. 3d.

The Lady of the Lake. 1s. 6d.

Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.
1s. 3d.

Childe Harold. 2s.

Marmion. 1s. 6d.

Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.
1s. 6d.

ARNOLD'S ENGLISH TEXTS.

Mr. EDWARD ARNOLD has now in preparation a series of texts of English Classics to which nothing has been added but a small Glossary of Archaic or Unusual Words. The first three Volumes, from *Arnold's School Shakespeare*, are now ready. In paper covers, 6d. each; or cloth, 8d.

I. MACBETH.

II. HENRY V.

III. THE TEMPEST.

SELECTIONS FROM THE POEMS OF TENNYSON. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by the Rev. E. C. EVERARD OWEN, M.A. 1s. 6d.

PATRIOTIC SONG. A Book of English Verse. Being an Anthology of the Patriotic Poetry of the British Empire. xxvii + 363 pages. 2s. 6d.

LINGUA MATERNA. By RICHARD WILSON, B.A. 3s. 6d.

A FIRST COURSE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. By RICHARD WILSON, B.A. 144 pages. Crown 8vo., price 1s.

A FIRST COURSE IN ENGLISH ANALYSIS AND GRAMMAR. By RICHARD WILSON, B.A. 144 pages. Crown 8vo., 1s.

LITERARY READING BOOKS.

EPOCHS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By J. C. STOBART, M.A., Assistant Master at Merchant Taylors' School, formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. In eight volumes. Price 1s. 6d. each.

Vol. I. **The Age of Chaucer, 1215-1500.** (Others in preparation.)

IN GOLDEN REALMS. An English Reading Book for Junior Forms. 224 pages. Illustrated. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 3d.

IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS. An English Reading Book for Middle Forms. 256 pages. Illustrated. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d.

THE GREENWOOD TREE. A Book of Nature Myths and Verses. 224 pages. Illustrated, 1s. 3d.

LAUREATA. Edited by RICHARD WILSON, B.A. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d. Beautifully printed and tastefully bound.

A collection of gems from the best poets from Shakespeare to Swinburne.

TELLERS OF TALES. Edited by RICHARD WILSON, B.A. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d.

Biographies of some English novelists, with Extracts from their works.

POETS' CORNER. Selected Verses for young Children. Fcap. 8vo., 1s.

STEPS TO LITERATURE. A Graduated Series of Reading Books for Preparatory Schools and Lower Form Pupils. Seven books, prices 10d. to 1s. 6d. With beautiful Illustrations, many of them being reproductions of Old Masters.

LONDON: EDWARD ARNOLD, 41 & 43 MADDOX STREET, W.

ARNOLD'S SCHOOL SERIES.

LATIN.

ARNOLD'S LATIN TEXTS. General Editor, A. EVAN BERNAYS, M.A., Assistant Master at the City of London School. The object of the series is to supply short texts, adapted for lower forms, sufficient to provide one term's work. Each volume consists of a short introduction, text and vocabulary. 64 pages. Cloth limp, 8d. each.

HORACE.—Odes, Book I. By L. D. WAINWRIGHT, M.A., Assistant Master at St. Paul's School.

OVID.—Selections. By GEORGE YELD, M.A.

OVID IN EXILE.—Selections from the 'Tristia.' By L. D. WAINWRIGHT, M.A.

CORNELIUS NEPOS.—Select Lives. By L. D. WAINWRIGHT, M.A.

VERGIL.—Select Eclogues. By J. C. STOBART, M.A., Assistant Master at Merchant Taylors' School.

VERGIL.—Selections from the Georgics. By J. C. STOBART, M.A.

THE FABLES OF ORBILIUS. By A. D. GODLEY, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. With humorous illustrations. Crown 8vo., cloth. Book I., 9d.; Book II., 1s.

DIES ROMANI. A new Latin Reading Book. Edited by W. F. WITTON, M.A., Classical Master at St. Olave's Grammar School. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d.

SENTENCES FOR LATIN COMPOSITION. Based upon the Exercises in "Fables of Orbilius, Part II." By Rev. A. JAMSON SMITH, M.A., Headmaster of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham. Cloth, limp, 6d.

LIVY. Book XXVI. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by R. M. HENRY, M.A. Cloth, 2s. 6d.

VIRGIL—ÆNEID. Books I., II., and III. The New Oxford Text, by special permission of the University. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by M. T. TATHAM, M.A. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d. each.

A FIRST LATIN COURSE. By G. B. GARDINER, M.A., D.Sc., and A. GARDINER, M.A. viii+227 pages. 2s.

A Key, on Teachers' direct order only, 2s. net.

A SECOND LATIN READER. With Notes and Vocabulary. By GEORGE B. GARDINER, M.A., D.Sc., and ANDREW GARDINER, M.A. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

A LATIN ANTHOLOGY FOR BEGINNERS. By GEORGE B. GARDINER, M.A., D.Sc., and A. GARDINER, M.A. Cloth, 2s.

A LATIN TRANSLATION PRIMER. With Grammatical Hints, Exercises and Vocabulary. By G. B. GARDINER and A. GARDINER, M.A. 1s.

CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR. Books I. and II. Edited by T. W. HADDON, M.A., and G. C. HARRISON, M.A. With Notes, Maps, Plans, Illustrations, Helps for Composition, and Vocabulary. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

Books III.-V. Edited for the use of Schools by M. T. TATHAM, M.A. Uniform with Books I. and II. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d.

Books VI. and VII. By M. T. TATHAM, M.A. Uniform with Books III.-V. 1s. 6d.

LONDON : EDWARD ARNOLD, 41 & 43 MADDOX STREET, W.

ARNOLD'S SCHOOL SERIES.

GERMAN.

DER BACKFISCHKASTEN. By FEDOR VON ZOBELTITZ. Edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by GUSTAV HEIN, German Master at the High School for Girls, Aberdeen, N.B. Authorised Edition. Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s.

EASY GERMAN TEXTS. For pupils who have acquired a simple vocabulary and the elements of German. Under the General Editorship of WALTER RIPPMANN, M.A., Professor of German at Queen's College, London. With exercises on the text. Small crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 3d. each.

ANDERSEN'S BILDERBUCH OHNE BILDER (What the Moon Saw).

PRINZESSIN ILSE. By MARIE PETERSEN.

DER TOPFER VON KÄNDERN. By H. VILLINGER.

DIE FLUT DES LEBENS. By ADOLF STERN.

A FIRST GERMAN READER. With Questions for Conversation Grammatical Exercises, Vocabulary, &c. Edited by D. L. SAVORY, B.A., Lecturer in the University of London, Goldsmiths' College. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d.

GERMAN WITHOUT TEARS. By Lady BELL. A version in German of "French Without Tears." With illustrations. Cloth.

Part I., 9d.

Part II., 1s.

Part III., 1s. 3d.

LESSONS IN GERMAN. A graduated German Course, with Exercises and Vocabulary, by L. INNES LUMSDEN, late Warden of University Hall, St. Andrews. Crown 8vo., 3s.

KLEINES HAUSTHEATER. Fifteen little Plays in German for Children. By Lady BELL. Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s.

FRENCH.

ARNOLD'S MODERN FRENCH BOOK I. Edited by H. L. HUTTON, M.A., Senior Modern Languages Master at Merchant Taylors' School. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d.

ELEMENTS OF FRENCH COMPOSITION. By J. HOME CAMERON, M.A., Lecturer in French in University College, Toronto, Canada. viii+196 pages. Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.

LE FRANÇAIS CHEZ LUI. A French Reader on Reform Lines, with Exercises on Grammar for Middle and Junior Forms. By W. H. HODGES, M.A., Modern Language Master at Merchant Taylors' School, and P. POWELL, M.A., Assistant Master at Loretto School. Cloth, 1s. 3d.

MORCEAUX CHOISIS. French Prose Extracts. Selected and Edited by R. L. A. DU PONTET, M.A., Assistant Master in Winchester College. Explanatory Notes and Short Accounts of the Authors cited are given. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d.

POEMES CHOISIS. Selected and Edited by R. L. A. DU PONTET, M.A. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

LES FRANÇAIS EN MÉNAGE. By JETTA S. WOLFF. With Illustrations. 1s. 6d. An entirely original book, teaching the ordinary conversation of family life in France by a series of entertaining scenes.

LES FRANÇAIS EN VOYAGE. By JETTA S. WOLFF. Cleverly illustrated. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d.

FRANÇAIS POUR LES TOUT PETITS. By JETTA S. WOLFF. With Illustrations by W. FOSTER. Cloth, 1s. 3d.

LES FRANÇAIS D'AUTREFOIS. Stories and Sketches from the History of France. By JETTA S. WOLFF. Cloth, 1s. 3d.

LES FRANÇAIS DU DIX-HUITIÈME SIÈCLE. By JETTA S. WOLFF. With Notes and Vocabulary. Cloth, 1s. 3d.

LONDON: EDWARD ARNOLD, 41 & 43 MADDOX STREET, W.

ARNOLD'S SCHOOL SERIES.

- GRAMMAIRE FRANCAISE.** A l'usage des Anglais. Par E. RENAULT, Officier d'Académie; Assistant Lecturer at the University of Liverpool. viii+360 pages. Crown 8vo., cloth, 4s. 6d.
- FRENCH WITHOUT TEARS.** A graduated Series of French Reading Books, carefully arranged to suit the requirements of quite young children beginning French. With Humorous Illustrations, Notes, and Vocabulary. By Lady BELL. Book I. 9d; Book II. 1s; Book III. 1s. 3d
- GRADUATED FRENCH UNSEENS.** Edited by Professor VICTOR OGER, Professor in French at Bedford College for Women, London. In four parts. Limp cloth, 8d. each.
- A FIRST FRENCH COURSE.** Complete, with Grammar, Exercises and Vocabulary. By JAMES BOÏELLE, B.A. (Univ. Gall.). Cloth, 1s. 6d.
- A FIRST FRENCH READER.** With Exercises for Re-translation. Edited by W. J. GREENSTREET, M.A., Head Master of the Marling School, Stroud. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s.
- FRENCH DRAMATIC SCENES.** By C. ABEL MUSGRAVE. With Notes and Vocabulary. Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s.
- ARNOLD'S FRENCH TEXTS.** An entirely new series of texts, graduated in difficulty, with notes and vocabulary. General Editor: MAURICE A. GEROTHWOHL, B.Litt., L.ès-L., F.R.L.S., Examiner to the Central Welsh Board. Limp cloth, 6d. each.
- Le Forçat ou A tout Pêché Miséricorde.** Proverb in two acts. By MADAME DE SÉGUR. 48 pages.
- Aventures de Tom Pouce.** By P. J. STAHL. 48 pages.
- L'Histoire de la Mère Michel et de son Chat.** By COMTE E. DE LA BEDOLLIÈRE. 48 pages.
- Gribouille.** By GEORGES SAND. 48 pages.
- Laurette ou Le Cachet rouge.** By ALFRED DE VIGNY. 48 pages.
- La Souris blanche et Les Petits Souliers.** By HÉGÉSIPPE MOREAU. 48 pages.
- La Vie et ses de Polichinelle et ses Nombreuses Aventures.** By OCTAVE FEUILLET. 48 pages.
- Crispin rival de son Maître.** Comedy in one act. By LE SAGE. 48 pages.
- Le Bon Père.** Comedy in one act. By FLORIAN. 64 pages.
- Monsieur Tringle.** By CHAMPFLEURY. 48 pages.
- Aventures du Chevalier de Grammont.** By Chevalier D'HAMILTON. 48 pages.
- Histoire d'un Pointer écossais.** By ALEXANDRE DUMAS père. 48 pages.
- Deux Heroines de la Revolution.** Madame Roland and Charlotte Corday. By JULES MICHELET. 48 pages.
- Trafalgar.** By JOSEPH MÉRY. 48 pages.
- Marie Antoinette.** By EDMOND and JULES DE GONCOURT. 48 pages.
- Mercadet.** A Comedy in three acts. By H. DE BALZAC. 64 pages.
- SIMPLE FRENCH STORIES.** An entirely new series of easy texts, with Notes, Vocabulary, and Table of Irregular Verbs, prepared under the General Editorship of Mr. L. VON GLEHN, Assistant Master at Perse School, Cambridge. About 80 pages in each volume. Limp cloth, 9d.
- Un Drame dans les Airs.** By JULES VERNE.
- Pif-Paf.** By EDOUARD LABOULAYE.
- La Petite Souris Grise; and Histoire de Rosette.** By MADAME DE SÉGUR.
- Poucinet, and two other tales.** By EDOUARD LABOULAYE.
- Un Anniversaire à Londres, and two other stories.** By P. J. STAHL.
- Monsieur le Vent et Madame la Pluie.** By PAUL DE MUSSET.
- La Fée Grignotte.** By Madame DE GIRARDIN. And *La Cuisine au Salon.* From *Le Théâtre de Jeunesse.*
- Gil Blas in the Den of Thieves.** Arranged from LE SAGE. With Notes and Vocabulary by R. DE BLANCHAUD, B.A., Assistant Master at the Central Schools, Aberdeen. Limp cloth, crown 8vo., 9d. [*Uniform with the above series.*]
- L'APPRENTI.** By EMILE SOUVESTRE. Edited by C. F. HERDENER, French Master at Berkhamsted School. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s.
- RICHARD WHITTINGTON.** By MADAME EUGENIE FOA. And **UN CONTE DE L'ABBE DE SAINT-PIERRE.** By EMILE SOUVESTRE. Edited by C. F. HERDENER. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s.
- MEMOIRES D'UN ANE.** By MADAME DE SÉGUR, edited by Miss LUCY E. FARRER, Assistant in French at the Bedford College for Women, London. Cloth. Crown 8vo., 1s.

LONDON: EDWARD ARNOLD, 41 & 43 MADDOX STREET, W.

ARNOLD'S SCHOOL SERIES.

MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.

- Test Papers in Elementary Mathematics.** By A. CLEMENT JONES, M.A., Ph.D., and C. H. BLOMFIELD, M.A., B.Sc., Mathematical Masters at Bradford Grammar School. 250 pages. Crown 8vo., without Answers, cloth, 2s. 6d.; with Answers, 3s. Answers separately, 1s.
- A New Arithmetic for Schools.** By J. P. KIRKMAN, M.A., and A. E. FIELD, M.A., Assistant-masters at Bedford Grammar School. cloth, 3s. 6d.
- Exercises in Arithmetic (Oral and Written).** Parts I., II., and III. By C. M. TAYLOR (Mathematical Tripos, Cambridge), Wimbledon High School. Cloth, 1s. 6d. each. (With or without Answers.)
- Algebra. Part I.** By R. LACHLAN, Sc.D. With or without Answers, 2s. 6d. Answers separately, 1s.
- Algebra for Beginners.** By J. K. WILKINS, B.A., and W. HOLLINGSWORTH, B.A. In Three Parts. Part I., 4d.; Part II., 4d.; Part III., 6d. Answers to Parts I-III., in one vol., 6d.
- Vectors and Rotors. With Applications.** By Professor O. HENRICI, F.R.S. Edited by G. C. TURNER, Goldsmith Institute. Crown 8vo., 4s. 6d.
- A Note-Book of Experimental Mathematics.** By C. GODFREY, M.A., Headmaster of the Royal Naval College, Osborne, and G. M. BELL, B.A., Senior Mathematical Master, Winchester College. Fcap. 4to., paper boards, 2s.
- An Elementary Treatise on Practical Mathematics.** By JOHN GRAHAM, B.A. Crown 8vo., cloth, 3s. 6d.
- Preliminary Practical Mathematics.** By S. G. STARLING, A.R.C.Sc., and F. C. CLARKE, A.R.C.Sc., B.Sc. 1s. 6d.
- Mechanics. A Course for Schools.** By W. D. EGGAR, Science Master, Eton College. Crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.
- The Principles of Mechanism.** By H. A. GARRATT, A.M.I.C.E. Crown 8vo., cloth, 3s. 6d.
- Five-Figure Tables of Mathematical Functions.** By J. B. DALE, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, King's College, University of London. Demy 8vo., 3s. 6d. net.
- Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables.** By J. B. DALE, M.A. Demy 8vo., 2s. net.
- The Elements of Geometry.** By R. LACHLAN, Sc.D., and W. C. FLETCHER, M.A. With about 750 Exercises and Answers. Cloth, 2s. 6d.
- Geometrical Conics.** By G. W. CAUNT, M.A., Lecturer in Mathematics, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and C. M. JESSOP, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Crown 8vo., 2s. 6d.
- The Elements of Trigonometry.** By R. LACHLAN, Sc.D., and W. C. FLETCHER, M.A. Crown 8vo., viii+164 pages, 2s.
- Elementary Geometry.** By W. C. FLETCHER, M.A., Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d.
- A First Geometry Book.** By J. G. HAMILTON, B.A., and F. KETTLE, B.A. Crown 8vo., fully illustrated, cloth, 1s.
- An Introduction to Elementary Statics (treated Graphically).** By R. NETTELL, M.A., Assistant Master, Royal Naval College, Osborne. Fcap. 4to., paper boards, 2s.
- Graphs and Imaginaries.** By J. G. HAMILTON, B.A., and F. KETTLE, B.A. Cloth, 1s. 6d.
- The Elements of Euclid.** By R. LACHLAN, Sc.D.
Book I. 145 pages, 1s.
Books I. and II. 180 pages, 1s. 6d.
Books I.—III. 304 pages, 2s. 6d.
Books IV.—VI. 2s. 6d. Books I.—IV. 346 pages, 3s.
Books III. and IV. 164 pages, 2s.
Books I.—VI. and XI. 500 pages, 4s. 6d.
Book XI. 1s.
- Mensuration.** By R. W. K. EDWARDS, M.A., Lecturer on Mathematics at King's College, London. Cloth, 3s. 6d.
- The Elements of Trigonometry.** By R. LACHLAN, Sc.D., and W. C. FLETCHER, M.A. 2s.

LONDON: EDWARD ARNOLD, 41 & 43 MADDOX STREET, W.

ARNOLD'S SCHOOL SERIES.

- The Elements of Inorganic Chemistry.** For use in Schools and Colleges. By W. A. SHENSTONE, F.R.S., Lecturer in Chemistry at Clifton College. New Edition, revised and enlarged. 554 pages. Cloth, 4s. 6d.
- A Course of Practical Chemistry.** By W. A. SHENSTONE. Cloth, 1s. 6d.
- A First Year's Course of Experimental Work in Chemistry.** By E. H. COOK, D.Sc., F.I.C., Principal of the Clifton Laboratory, Bristol. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d.
- A Text-Book of Physical Chemistry.** By Dr. R. A. LEHFELDT, Professor of Physics at the East London Technical College. With 40 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., cloth, 7s. 6d.
- Physical Chemistry for Beginners.** By Dr. VAN DEVENTER. Translated by Dr. R. A. LEHFELDT. 2s. 6d.
- The Standard Course of Elementary Chemistry.** By E. J. COX, F.C.S., Headmaster of the Technical School, Birmingham. In Five Parts, issued separately, bound in cloth and illustrated. Parts I-IV., 7d. each; Part V., 1s. The complete work in one vol., 3s.
- A Preliminary Course of Practical Physics.** By C. E. ASHFORD, M.A., Headmaster of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Fcap. 4to., 1s. 6d.
- Electrolytic Preparations.** Exercises for use in the Laboratory by Chemists and Electro-Chemists. By Dr. KARL ELBS, Professor of Organic and Physical Chemistry at the University of Giessen. Translated by R. S. HUTTON, M.Sc. Demy 8vo., 4s. 6d. net.
- Electric and Magnetic Circuits.** By E. H. CRAPPER, M.I.E.E., Head of the Electrical Engineering Department in University College, Sheffield. Demy 8vo., 10s. 6d. net.
- Electricity and Magnetism.** By C. E. ASHFORD, M.A., Headmaster of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, late Senior Science Master at Harrow School. With over 200 Diagrams. Cloth, 3s. 6d.
- Magnetism and Electricity.** By J. PALEY YORKE, of the Northern Polytechnic Institute, Holloway. Crown 8vo., cloth, 3s. 6d.
- Advanced Examples in Physics.** By A. O. ALLEN, B.A., B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc. Lond., Assistant Lecturer in Physics at Leeds University. 1s. 6d.
- First Steps in Quantitative Analysis.** By J. C. GREGORY, B.Sc., A.I.C. Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.
- Oblique and Isometric Projection.** By J. WATSON. Fcap. 4to. 3s. 6d.
- Physiology for Beginners.** By LEONARD HILL, M.B. 1s.
- Elementary Natural Philosophy.** By ALFRED EARL, M.A. Senior Science Master at Tonbridge School. Crown 8vo., 4s. 6d.
- A Text-Book of Zoology.** By G. P. MUDGE, A.R.C.Sc. Lond., Lecturer on Biology at the London Hospital Medical College. With about 150 Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 7s. 6d.
- A Class-Book of Botany.** By G. P. MUDGE, A.R.C.Sc., and A. J. MASLEN, F.L.S. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo., 7s. 6d.
- Psychology for Teachers.** By C. LLOYD MORGAN, F.R.S. Principal of University College, Bristol. Crown 8vo., cloth, 3s. 6d.
- The Laws of Health.** By DAVID NABARRO, M.D., B.Sc., Assistant Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy at University College, London. Crown 8vo., 1s. 6d.

LONDON: EDWARD ARNOLD, 41 & 43 MADDOX STREET, W.

ARNOLD'S SCHOOL SERIES.

HISTORY.

A History of England. By C. W. OMAN, M.A., Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. Fully furnished with Maps, Plans of the Principal Battlefields, and Genealogical Tables. 760 pages. Thirteenth Edition (to end of South African War). Crown 8vo., cloth, 5s.

Special Editions, each volume containing a separate index.

In Two Parts, 3s. each : Part I., from the Earliest Times to 1603 ; Part II., from 1603 to 1902.

In Three Divisions : Division I., to 1307, 2s. ; Division II., 1307 to 1688, 2s. ; Division III., 1688 to 1902, 2s. 6d.

* * *In ordering please state the period required, to avoid confusion.*

England in the Nineteenth Century. By C. W. OMAN, M.A., Author of "A History of England," etc. With Maps and Appendices. Revised and Enlarged Edition. crown 8vo., 3s. 6d.

A Junior History of England. From the Earliest Times to the Death of Queen Victoria. By C. W. OMAN, M.A., and MARY OMAN. With Maps. Cloth, 2s.

Questions on Oman's History of England. By R. H. BOOKEY, M.A. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1s.

A Synopsis of English History. By C. H. EASTWOOD, Headmaster of Redheugh Board School, Gateshead. 2s.

This useful little book is based upon Mr. Oman's "History of England," but can be used with any other text-book.

Seven Roman Statesmen. A detailed Study of the Gracchi, Cato, Marius, Sulla, Pompey, Cæsar. Illustrated with reproductions of Roman Coins from the British Museum. By C. W. OMAN. About 320 pages. Crown 8vo., cloth, 6s.

English History for Boys and Girls. By E. S. SYMES, Author of "The Story of Lancashire," "The Story of London," etc. With numerous Illustrations. 2s. 6d.

Men and Movements in European History. Illustrated. Small crown 8vo., 1s. 6d.

Lessons in Old Testament History. By the Venerable A. S. AGLLEN, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, formerly Assistant Master at Marlborough College. 450 pages, with Maps. Crown 8vo., cloth, 4s. 6d.

Old Testament History. By the Rev. T. C. FRY, Headmaster of Berkhamsted School. Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.

Biblical History of the Hebrews. Upon the lines of the Higher Criticism. By the Rev. F. J. FOAKES JACKSON, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Honorary Canon of Peterborough. Crown 8vo., 6s.

Short Lives of Great Men. By W. F. BURNSIDE and A. S. OWEN, Assistant Masters at Cheltenham College. About 320 pages. Illustrated. 3s. 6d.

LONDON : EDWARD ARNOLD, 41 & 43 MADDOX STREET, W.

BRITISH SCHOOL SERIES

HISTORY

A History of England, by G. O. May, M.A., Cambridge University Press, 1911. This is a very good history of England, written in a simple and clear style. It covers the period from the beginning of the world to the present time.

In the first part of the book, the author deals with the early history of England, from the time of the first settlers to the beginning of the Christian era.

The second part of the book deals with the history of England from the beginning of the Christian era to the present time.

The third part of the book deals with the history of England from the present time to the future.

A History of England, by G. O. May, M.A., Cambridge University Press, 1911. This is a very good history of England, written in a simple and clear style. It covers the period from the beginning of the world to the present time.

In the first part of the book, the author deals with the early history of England, from the time of the first settlers to the beginning of the Christian era.

The second part of the book deals with the history of England from the beginning of the Christian era to the present time.

The third part of the book deals with the history of England from the present time to the future.

A History of England, by G. O. May, M.A., Cambridge University Press, 1911. This is a very good history of England, written in a simple and clear style. It covers the period from the beginning of the world to the present time.

In the first part of the book, the author deals with the early history of England, from the time of the first settlers to the beginning of the Christian era.

The second part of the book deals with the history of England from the beginning of the Christian era to the present time.

The third part of the book deals with the history of England from the present time to the future.

A History of England, by G. O. May, M.A., Cambridge University Press, 1911. This is a very good history of England, written in a simple and clear style. It covers the period from the beginning of the world to the present time.

In the first part of the book, the author deals with the early history of England, from the time of the first settlers to the beginning of the Christian era.

The second part of the book deals with the history of England from the beginning of the Christian era to the present time.

The third part of the book deals with the history of England from the present time to the future.

182324

Spragge, W. Horton
Easy Latin prose.

LaL.Gr
S7667e.2

**University of Toronto
Library**

**DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET**

Acme Library Card Pocket
LOWE-MARTIN CO. LIMITED

